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## THE COMING SESSION.

We may gird up our loins at once, and prepare for a session of more than ordinary interest and importance. All kinds of parliamentary excitement await us: the excitement of party—of struggles between great interests—of contests between personal rivals—and, as the background of all, a general public conviction that the empire is in an important crisis of its history. We shall

see our great reputations tried this year, and perhaps a change in the Government. Let us glance at the most probable subjects of political controversy, and endeavor to direct our readers through its winds and fogs.

Something, it seems, is to be done about aliens, in the interest of our French ally. That long-headed Emperor has been making the most of the attempted assassination. His enemies played

him "double or quits"—he has won "double;" and he knows what to do with it. He strikes while the public feeling is hot. He is organising his despotism more thoroughly than ever: suppressing journals; dividing his army, that it may act more readily, and encouraging its military loyalty and enthusiasm. All this, so far as it involves no threat to England, is of little importance to the English. But if the praetorian parasites of the



THE PRINCESS ROYAL AND HER BRIDESMAIDS.



"addresses" fancy that the blustering tone they have put on will the least affect English legislation, they are stupidly misinformed. Perfect justice will be calmly done—due allowance made for their very excitement on the heels of so startling an event; but their threats will be dismissed with a contemptuous chuckle—just as their actions, if they tried to follow them up with any, would be crushed with ignominy. The principle involved in the alien question is very simple. Every foreigner is entitled to be regarded as a free citizen till good cause is shown to the contrary. To us he is not a democrat or socialist—he is simply a refugee. The *onus* of showing him to be a conspirator must lie on his own countrymen, and no doubt our Home Office will be ready to co-operate in bringing a proved conspirator to justice; but we cannot interfere with any merely political conspiracy—anything unmixt with regular crime; that would be to sacrifice our old renown as a sanctuary. We are now—what Holland has been—what Switzerland has been—a political asylum. He who, living amongst us, plans a revolution abroad to be carried out in open day, is no criminal. Napoleon hints if was once such. But if he be employed in making hand-grenades—that is a different affair. He then passes the line which divides political from private offences. An assassin is not the less a murderer because the reward he wants is power rather than money. He breaks the natural moral law which makes the secret slaughter of any human being disgusting to a healthy soul. Let us embody this much respect for despots in precautionary law—well and good; but further than this justice will not allow us to go, and assuredly insolence will never force us!

The East India Company has been busy again since we wrote last week. The great day of trial draws near, and the country will soon know what courses lie open to it. The Company has always had excellent literary brains at service, and its case has been well worked; but hitherto it has been much more successful in showing how the double government has been bad than in showing how it should be amended. The Board of Control, say the Company's men, originated the great annexation schemes; but then they cannot deny that the Company concurred in them. What remains when such pot-and-kettle quarrels are over? Why, the great fact that some improvement must be made in the governing system—no plan for which has yet emanated from the India House. Shall we make the double government a single one again, as in the days before Pitt? But that is clearly impossible. What, then, is the alternative, if you must move, and cannot go back? To go forward: to follow up the tendency which has for two generations worked in the relations between England and the Company—by more and more superseding the Company as a governing power. All analogy is in favour of this course. It is in harmony with the Reform Bills, which destroyed local power in proprietors and municipal power in corporations. It is in accordance with the tendency of the House of Commons to be more and more the leading influence of the State. It is therefore incumbent on the Company to show that their anomalous existence is *necessary*—that they can do what the Government by Parliament shall never be able to do. But this is the point they fail to establish.

We have a great respect for the early career of the East India Company. It was a remarkable instance of what may be achieved by the private energy of Englishmen. It will live in remembrance as the heroic part of our commercial history—as a noble contribution to the poetry of trade. But, after all, when it comes to a question of empire, it is improper that empire should belong to a mere corporation, a share in which may be purchased in the market like a share in a railway company. Such a state of things was natural when our name was young in India, and our position there a dubious one. But we are now in a stage when we have to accept Indian rule as a national task, and it is undignified to delegate it. At bottom, our flag is respected because there is a nation at the back of it. It could not be maintained without our national army. Why should it not formally and thoroughly be hoisted in our national name?

The reply to this is only—so far as we see—that the defects of our Government are great, and that so our Indian branch of it would be imperfect. But already the Company's own pet embodiment of their rule has crumbled to bits—has fallen like a rotten house. Has our Government ever made a complete failure than that of the sepoy army experiment? We think not, though it has made failures enough. Well, then, what are we to fear worse than has happened already? It is hard to tell. No Government can have an interest in endangering India, for it now knows what troops, and treasures, and anxiety an Indian difficulty may cause. And as for the *patronage*, show us that the Company will give it on more liberal principles than an average Ministry, and we will admit that the Company's is a good case. But the truth on this plausible point is, that though the Company talks Liberalism at home, it practises old Toryism in its own country abroad. Its rule is more hated by Europeans under it in India, than a rule like that of Eldon and Castlereagh would now be hated in Rochdale or Preston. How are we to reconcile facts like these with all the popular theory of the Leadenhall Street debates? The Directors plume themselves on their regard for the natives, and the natives mutiny: they boast of their open career, and all adventurers in their dominions hate and despise them.

The real course for the public is, to make what they can out of the controversy between Company and Downing Street for themselves; to compel them to outbid each other, and to pronounce for the one which bids highest. Already it comes out, that in order that they may carry their India Bill—Ministers are grown surprisingly more liberal in their notions about a Reform Bill. This is one of the results of the fact that the two are contemporaries. And the consequence may not be impossible, that the Reform Bill may take precedence—a result we should by no means regret. With Sir Colin in the ascendant, the Crown is well represented *pro temp.* in native eyes; and a Reform Bill undecided would embarrass the country much in carrying out any measure of corresponding importance. Much of the principle of the India Bill must necessarily be involved in the Reform Bill—increased parliamentary power, reformed patronage, and so on; and really, it seems mere cant to pretend that the present body of electors are any fitter to decide who should settle India than the new constituencies will be. On the other hand, why should the new electors not have their voice in the matter; or why should the new blood that it is assumed they will pour into the body politic, be denied to it, when it has such a task as the Indian one on hand?

We are much mistaken if this session does not test the power of Palmerston as no session has since he took the reins first. Of his recent appointments several have been discreditable, and one infamous. The Pharisee party, of whom he has been the Sadducee pet, cannot altogether like his friends, or his West-End cynical way of treating questions which the religious public ranks as high as the first political ones. But he is an extra-

ordinarily clever old gentleman, and if he thinks it sufficiently dignified to be content to hold power by doing what he is forced to do—that is nothing to the country,—all the country need do is to put on the screw.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

The news from France is most important, and almost goes to show that the Emperor's confidence in himself and in the safety of his throne is at length shaken.

The "Moniteur" publishes letters patent nominating the Empress Regent, in case of any calamity befalling the Emperor before the Prince Imperial attains his majority. A decree appoints a Privy Council, which, with two French Princes, will become Council of Regency. The members of the Privy Council are—Cardinal Morlot, Duke of Malakoff, M. Fould, M. Troplong, M. Morny, M. Baroche, and M. Persigny.

An important project of law, strangely called "A law to provide for the public safety," has been laid before the Legislative Chambers. It is simply a measure of repression, suggested by the recent attempt on the life of the Emperor; and it destroys the last remnant of political freedom in France. The provisions of this bill will be found in detail in another column.

A decree dividing the army into five great commands has been published, the head-quarters being at Paris, Nancy, Lyons, Toulouse, and Tours; and in case of disturbances, but only in that case, the Commandants-superior may, at their own discretion, effect such movements and concentrations of troops as they deem necessary. Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers will be appointed to the supreme command at Nancy, Canrobert to Tours, and Bosquet to Toulouse. The remaining two great military divisions—Paris and Lyons—will remain, as at present, in the hands of Marshals Magnan and Castellane. Marshal Pelissier will have supreme control over all, with the title of Marshal-General.

Prince Jerome has been invested with the right to attend all ordinary and extraordinary meetings of the Council, and to preside in the absence of the Emperor.

Mehemmed Djemil Bey, the Turkish Ambassador in Paris, has been authorised, on his own request, to return to Constantinople. The Councillor of the Embassy will remain at Paris as Chargé d'Affaires. The ambassador is not expected to be away from Paris more than a week or two. Meanwhile he will receive instructions concerning the Paris Conferences.

### SPAIN.

The Governors of the provinces of Albacete, Cadiz, Alicante, Burgos, Castellon, Cordova, Palencia, Guadalajara, and Murcia, have been established in their functions.

Despatches say the "conservative element" prevails in the Cortes, and that the present Cabinet is likely to hold its ground.

### SWITZERLAND.

The "Suisse" of Berne has the following on the refugee question:—"The Federal Council received not a note, but a simple verbal communication, of a despatch addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France to the French Legation. In substance it says that if Switzerland, as a neutral state, is entitled to the kind consideration of the Powers, she has also international duties to fulfil, and in particular she cannot permit the refugees who reside in her territory to connect machinations calculated to disturb the tranquillity of neighbouring countries. The hope is therefore expressed that the Federal Council will be kind enough to take measures for sending the refugees now stopping at Geneva into the interior. The whole despatch is drawn up in very moderate terms. The Federal Council, which received the communication three or four days ago, resolved to keep it secret for a time, in order not to embarrass the course of negotiations between the two countries; and it is annoyed at the publicity which has been indiscreetly given to the affair."

### RUSSIA.

Adding example to precept, the Emperor Alexander has resolved to emancipate the whole of the serfs on his private domains, at the same time securing to them all the advantages granted to the peasants of private individuals. He also gives up to them gratuitously all the buildings with their dependencies in which the peasants reside.

The Emperor Alexander has ordered the re-organisation of the society formed by Catherine II. for promoting the progress of commerce in Russia. The capital of the society has increased by degrees to 1,700,000 francs, exclusive of a house estimated at 300,000 francs. The services rendered by it were, however, insignificant, the occupation of the members consisting in holding ten meetings every year, at which all they did was to read the minutes of the previous sitting, and approve of them. An old general acted as president. At one of the late sittings a member rose and proposed that a plan should be drawn out so as to render their labours more useful, when the president rose in a rage and imposed silence on the speaker. This scene came to the ears of the Emperor, and led to the order above mentioned.

### ITALY.

The reports published in some Italian journals respecting a revolutionary movement in Ancona, and a landing of suspicious persons, is officially contradicted.

Three numbers of the "Pensiero" of Oneglia have been seized by the police at the suit of the French Ambassador at Turin.

The "Ragione" of Turin, a number of which had been seized by the authorities for publishing a letter from Paris, which appeared to contain a kind of defence of the men who attempted the life of the Emperor of the French, was tried on the 25th ult., by the Court of Assizes at Turin. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

The French in Naples have addressed a congratulatory note to the Emperor of the French on his late escape.

The Duke of Calabria, eldest son and heir of the King of Naples, has gone to Munich to demand the hand of the Princess of Bavaria, sister of the Empress of Austria.

### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

CONSTANTINOPLE is greatly disturbed by reports that all the south of the Herzegovina is in arms—the peasants everywhere attacking the irregular troops; it is added that the Turkish garrison at Miskieh have been massacred. Accounts from the adjacent Austrian territory declare, on the other hand, that perfect tranquillity reigns in Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Montenegro.

A heavy snow-storm has encumbered the narrow streets of Constantinople. The cypress trees in the great cemetery have fallen under the accumulation, and many flat-roofed houses have fallen in.

### AMERICA.

THE Senate has passed a bill allowing the officers and men engaged in the Arctic searching expedition to receive medals from the British Government. Among bills introduced is one for the settlement of claims for spoils by the French; for an international copyright; and to repeal the Fishing Bounties Act. The President was requested to communicate all correspondence between the United States Government and France upon the abolition of privateering, and the exemption of private property from seizure upon the high seas in time of war. Mr. Gwin, the chairman of a special committee on the subject, has introduced a bill authorising the construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

The Legislature of Alabama, by an unanimous vote, have adopted resolutions authorising the Government of that State to call a State convention, in the event of Congress refusing to admit Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution.

General Walker is making quite a triumphal tour through the South. At Richmond he has received a banquet from many of the leading men of Virginia, including the Speakers of both Houses, at which filibustering, through its prime hero, received the ovation of all

present. It is said that Walker has flooded the South with bonds of a hundred dollars each, issued in his name, running twenty years, and payable in Nicaraguan lands. Large quantities of these bonds are held by persons residing in Mobile, Montgomery, and New Orleans, which accounts for the indignation manifested in those cities at Walker's arrest.

A doubtful report was current of a division amongst the Mormons, amounting almost to a civil war, upon the question of marching against the United States troops. Advice from St. Louis state that an Italian trader reports meeting, on Dec. 23rd, between 600 and 700 Cheyenne and Comanche Indians, returning from Salt Lake to their village on the Black Walnut Hills. They were accompanied by about twenty Mormon leaders. It was their intention to remain in the camp erected there until spring, and then employ themselves, under Mormon influence, in harassing and cutting off the supply trains sent to the relief of Colonel Johnson.

A dreadful calamity had occurred in Brooklyn, New York. One of the public schools of the city took fire at a time when 700 pupils were in the building. Seven boys, between the ages of six and ten years, were suffocated while attempting to escape from the building. Two others were so severely injured that they could hardly survive.

### AUSTRALIA.

We have intelligence from Melbourne to December 15. There is not much political or general news, but the commercial intelligence is important because very unfavourable.

The first session of the Victoria Parliament was terminated by prorogation, and after a few days' recess a new session opened for the purpose chiefly of voting supplies for the ensuing year. The financial statement of the Treasurer exhibits the revenues in a satisfactory state, and a considerable reduction in the expenditure. The estimated revenue and expenditure are respectively very nearly three millions sterling. The sales of land continue on a very large scale. The total revenue for 1857 is estimated at £3,169,898, and the expenditure under £3,000,000. The balance of surplus revenue at the end of the year in the hands of Government will amount to nearly £400,000. The estimated proceeds of sales of public land in the year is £750,000.

Government have called for tenders for the execution of upwards of 200 miles of railway. They intend to borrow money in the London market, if necessary, but not to force the debentures there; and the Treasurer anticipates that at the end of next year he will be able to pay off the whole of the railway loan of £641,000, being the amount he proposes to borrow for the works of the current year.

An act has been passed to oblige the Chinese in Victoria to take out a license, renewable every two months, to reside in the colony. The license fees will cost £6 per annum. The penalty for not paying this tax is that those who have no license are not entitled to sue in any court of law.

The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce have presented a protest to the Postmaster-General in reference to the irregularities of the mail service, and a detail is given of the past irregularities, from which it appears that, instead of six full-power steam-vessels between Suez and Sydney, there have never been more than four at one time, and for the greater part of the period only three.

### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK-WILLIAM.

The royal yacht, which remained at the Nore all Tuesday night, left for Antwerp at two o'clock on Wednesday morning. At four o'clock her Majesty's ship *Alcedon*, screw gun vessel, got ashore on the Shingle Shoal. Some steam tenders were sent to her assistance from Sheerness.

The Royal squadron arrived in the Scheldt at eleven o'clock, and reached Antwerp at four. The Prince and Princess were received on landing by the King of the Belgians, the English and Prussian Ambassadors, the Consuls, and the civil and military authorities of Antwerp.

The Royal party drove at once to the railway station, and left by special train at five for Brussels. Immense crowds lined the quays and the streets traversed by the procession, and the Royal couple were everywhere received with enthusiastic acclamations. The Princess Royal looked remarkably well.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE CAUCASUS.—We have some details of Russian movements in the Caucasus. It is said that General Maikop has greatly distinguished himself in the destruction of villages, and what is generally termed the chastisement of the natives. Some advantages have also been obtained over the Lezgians on the banks of the Caspian. It is admitted by the Russian paper of Tiflis that these exploits involved some cost of human life.

ITALIAN SUPERSTITION.—The correspondent of the "Daily News" at Rome gives an account of a most extraordinary occurrence. A lady of some property, residing generally at Acqua Santa, in the Papal dominions, but bordering on the Neapolitan territory, became possessed with the strongest conviction that in some parts of her estates there is a hidden treasure of enormous value; but that all attempts at its discovery are opposed by evil spirits. An old woman, who bears the reputation of being a witch, informed her that nothing could allay the spite of these hostile spirits except sacrificing to them a male child, of good parentage, and under six years of age. About a month ago she cast her eye upon a little boy belonging to an English lady, and skilfully watching her opportunity, contrived to entice the child away. Of course every effort was made by his parents to discover the child, and at length the hiding-place of the treasure-seeker and the child was discovered at a curate's house in the Neapolitan dominions. During this interval the lady's house at Acqua Santa was subjected to a judicial search, and evidence was obtained that the child was to have been sacrificed there on Christmas-day. An altar had been prepared, with wax torches and all kinds of accessories, to immolate the boy to Satan. The father demanded his child from the curate who harboured them; but the priest refused to comply, except on condition of a full pardon to the lady. The father now appealed to the bishop of the diocese, who took instant measures to rescue the child and to arrest the lady, who is now undergoing a trial for "stragemeria," or witchcraft, and will most likely be punished accordingly. The Pope takes the greatest interest in the proceedings, and is punctually informed of every point of interest developed by the examination. The child was absent from home about five days, during which time the mother nearly lost her senses, and has hardly yet recovered her tranquillity. She is the sister of an English gentleman, who has been for many years engaged in one of the banking establishments of Rome.

SHE WOULD BE A NUN.—Rosaline Pollet was admitted in September last to the convent of St. Bernard, at Beliez, in France. On entering, she gave the Lady Superior a promissory note, purporting to be signed by her guardian, for 2,000 francs, payable in three years. She was requested to obtain payment of the money as early as possible, and was made to understand that she would not be permitted to pronounce the final vows until this condition was fulfilled. This appeared to make a great impression on Rosaline Pollet. A few days after, a fire was discovered in the chamber of the Lady Superior, and another in the bed of one of the nuns; they were extinguished before any great damage had been done. Next morning fire appeared amongst some dry wood in a loft, followed by a series of conflagrations in various parts of the premises—but chiefly in the nuns' beds—luckily extinguished in time to prevent a catastrophe. Of course this was an alarming state of affairs. At length Rosaline Pollet was suspected, and on being examined by a magistrate confessed that she was the incendiary; she also declared that the promissory note which she had given to the Lady Superior was a forgery. She then went on to say that, having from the age of sixteen been passionately devoted to a religious life, she had determined to be a nun, but she knew that a certain sum was required from everyone admitted to a convent, and she, a poor orphan, had nothing to give. After gaining admission successively into several convents, in neither of which did she stay long, she had forged the promissory note and obtained admission into the convent at Beliez. Her calculation had been that before the note became due she would have taken the vows as a nun, and that then on the discovery of her fraud it would be too late to expel her from the convent. In defence of the prisoner, it was attempted to be shown that her intellect was weak; but the jury declared her guilty, though with extenuating circumstances, and the Court condemned her to five years' hard labour. In the course of the trial she frequently shed tears, and on hearing the sentence uttered loud cries, and had to be carried from the court by the gendarmes. One of the witnesses was a nun who had been in the convent ever since 1814, without once going outside its walls. On being conveyed by railway from Belle to Bourg, the assize town, she was astonished at everything she saw, and especially at the railway.



## INDIA.

The latest news from India, in brief, is as follows:—Sir Colin Campbell had left Cawnpore for Furruckabad, intending to proceed thence as far as Agra. Colonel Seaton had re-occupied Mynpoorie. Brigadier-General Chamberlain was to move into Rohilund and join Sir Colin Campbell at Agra. Sir James Outram had attacked a body of rebels near his position at Alumbagh, defeated them, and captured four guns. No further disturbances had occurred in Central India. Sir Hugh Rose had marched from Indore to the relief of Saugor. The Punjab and Sind were quiet; but in the Bombay Presidency the Bheels were troublesome, and the Kolapore Rajah was suspected. The Bheel chief of Pesh had been executed. The Dacca mutineers had entered Assam, pursued by the 54th British Regiment. The Bishop of Calcutta died on the 3rd of January.

## RE-OCCUPATION OF MYNPOORIE AND DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

The operations of Colonel Seaton are thus described:—The Colonel's army marched from Allypore on the 13th of December, en route for Pesh and Mynpoorie, and fell in with a force of the rebels, 3,000 strong, at Singherie, on the morning of the 14th. Their surprise was complete, and after a brilliant charge of the Carabineers, the enemy fled in disorder along the Futteyghur road, leaving several guns behind them. They were hotly pursued for some distance by this corps and Hodson's 8th Horse, their loss amounting to 350 or 400 men. The casualties on our side were 48 killed and wounded. Our loss arose from the unfavourable nature of the ground, covered with thick and high shrubs, in which the murderers ensconced themselves, and from their hiding-places "potted" at our officers and men. Next day the column marched to Kasungee, but the enemy had fled, and it was said was posted at Sahawur, a village ten miles distant on the road to Futteyghur. On the 16th the column reached Sahawur, only, however, to find that the enemy had continued his flight. Some 70 insurgents, who were not quick enough in their flight, were cut up by Hodson's Horse. Col. Seaton determined to follow them to Puteealee, ten miles further. Although his information of the movements of the enemy was never to be relied on, still he knew they had a number of guns, and the heavy, sandy nature of the roads led him to conclude that they could not march so rapidly. On the morning of the 17th his advanced guard came upon the enemy drawn up in position in front of the village of Puteealee. Their position, which was well chosen, was reconnoitred personally by Captain Hodson and Lieutenant Gwathey, of the Engineers. Their centre and left were posted behind some very ugly ravines, and their right rested in a top of trees in front of the village. Colonel Seaton made his dispositions immediately, halting the main body in order to give the men a short time for rest and refreshment. The light artillery soon went to the front, and the action commenced with a pretty sharp fire on both sides, which disclosed better the position of the enemy and the number of his guns. Colonel Seaton then ordered the cavalry to the right to avoid the ravines and to take the enemy in flank. While these operations were being carried out, his main body, advancing in battle array, deployed into line from quarter distance columns. As the infantry, under Major Eld, came in sight of the enemy, the artillery firing on both sides had reached its hottest point.

At the first flash, however, of the advancing bayonets gleaming in the morning sun the enemy fled en masse, while the rapid precise fire of our artillery told with terrible effect upon his ranks. The cavalry had now cleared the ravines in front of the position, and went off in close pursuit of the fugitives for seven miles. Their camp equipage, guns (thirteen in number), baggage, ammunition, and stores fell into our hands, while it is supposed that not fewer than 600 of them were killed upon the field or in the pursuit. Not the least gratifying feature of this success is the small amount of cost at which it was purchased, not a single European having fallen on our side, and but three or four being wounded, and that only slightly. One of Hodson's Horse was killed.

The little force which has achieved this brilliant and decisive success, under its gallant leader, Colonel Seaton, started from Delhi about a month ago, and was composed as follows:—Europeans—one troop Horse Artillery, one squadron 6th Carabineers, 300 bayonets 1st Bengal Fusiliers, six rank and file 9th Royal Lancers. Natives—Hodson's Sikh Horse, 7th Punjab Infantry, and two companies Sappers and Miners.

This important success, in conjunction with the decisive victory gained by Sir Colin Campbell at Cawnpore a few days previously, must render the Doab no longer safe for fugitives, as the whole extent of country between that city and Agra will now be swept by the combined forces.

## SIR JAMES OUTRAM AT ALUMBAGH.—SIR COLIN CAMPBELL'S MOVEMENTS.

The latest news which we have received of Sir James Outram is simply, that on the 22nd of December he moved out from his position at the Alumbagh and dispersed a body of insurgents by whom he had been annoyed, capturing four guns, an elephant, and a considerable quantity of ammunition and stores; himself sustaining but a very trifling loss. The force with which Sir James was left at the Alumbagh by the Commander-in-Chief, after the masterly withdrawal from the Residency of the garrison, consists of the 5th, 78th, 84th, and 90th Madras Fusiliers and the Sikh Regiment of Peshawar (or what remains of those gallant corps) with three field batteries and some heavy guns, two squadrons of the military train (acting as dragoons) and irregular cavalry. The last letter received in Bombay from Sir James bore date of the 8th of December. At that time the enemy were busy, according to the reports brought to the English General by his spies, in erecting works in and about Lucknow, such as should render the place utterly impregnable. There were, however, not wanting in the city those who deprecated any further attempt to oppose the British rule, to which, in their opinion, it was their destiny to submit; but this party was for the time in a minority, and the loopholing and entrenching went on. Outside the city parties of the rebels were posted in various quarters watching the Alumbagh, and it is no doubt one or more of these bodies that Sir James, finding them becoming troublesome, attacked and routed on the 22nd of Dec.

A strong column, under Brigadier Walpole, left Cawnpore on the 18th of December, and reached Akberpore, half-way to Calpee, on the 19th. It remained there for two or three days, engaged in settling the surrounding country, which had been so long disorganised by the insurgent troops. With this column were the Rifle Brigade, two battalions; 38th Foot; Bouchier's battery, and Blunt's troop Horse Artillery; 1st Punjab Cavalry; and other squadrons of the 9th Lancers. It was to proceed towards Etawah, and follow the left bank of the Jumna to Agra. Sir Colin, with the main body, was to move upwards along the right bank of the Ganges, crossing the Khala Nuddee near Kanouj, to occupy Futteyghur and Furruckabad, and thence to Agra, when an imposing force will thus have been concentrated. With Sir Colin were Remington's troop Horse Artillery; Smith's battery Royal Artillery; the Naval Brigade, with six 24-pounders, two 8-inch howitzers, and eight mortars; two companies Sappers and Miners; Bengal ditto, and two companies Punjab ditto; the cavalry which went down with Grant's column, the 8th Foot, 2nd Fusiliers, 42nd Highlanders, 53rd, 64th, and 82nd Foot, 93rd Highlanders, with a regiment of Punjab infantry.

## DELHI.

At Delhi the rebel Nawab of Jhujhur, after undergoing a protracted trial, was hanged on the evening of the 23rd of December. He met his doom with the calmness of a Mussulman fatalist, and the great crowd that was present (containing, however, very few Mahomedans) was perfectly silent. A brigade of the 60th Rifles and Goorkhas kept the ground. The grandfather of the criminal received a grant of this jaghire of Jhujhur from Lord Lake, as a recompense for his services to the British. The treason of the grandson has cost him his territory and his life. His treasure, said to amount to nine lacs of rupees, is of course confiscated to the State.

From Agra we hear of the arrival of Maharajah Scindia from Cawnpore.

## SYNCE TAL.

The only news from Rohilund is, that the Bareilly insurgents, or a part of them, who had been long looking greedily at the hill station of Synce Tal, without daring to repeat their attack of September last, assaulted, with success, an outpost of cavalry, on the 8th of December. The post was, however, re-occupied by a party of Goorkhas and Irregulars, and of the former troops a large body was expected at Synce, when it was hoped that offensive operations might be undertaken.

## AGITATION IN THE PUNJAB.

The Bombay correspondent of the "Daily News" says, in a postscript dated Jan. 9:—"The news from the Punjab is unfavourable. Sir John Lawrence had other reasons when he asked for reinforcements than that of a campaign in Rohilund. The Sikhs are not safe, and besides this the Afghans threaten on the northern frontier. With such an old man at the head of Afghanistan as Post Mahomed, no reliance can be placed on the maintenance of order there. It may be necessary in consequence to reinforce the garrison of Peshawar."

## WINDHAM'S DEFEAT AT CAWNPORE.

The "Gazette" of Friday the 20th ult. contained some important despatches. One of these is from Sir Colin Campbell to the Governor-General (December 2), and has reference to the removal of the women and children, sick and wounded, from Lucknow, and the relief of General Windham after his discomfiture. Sir Colin withholds all opinion with reference to the disaster to Windham's force.

In another despatch we have General Windham's own account of the affair with the Gwalior men. It is addressed to the Commander-in-Chief, and is dated November 30. He states:—"Finding that the Contingent were determined to advance, I resolved to meet their first division on the Pandoo Nuddee. My force consisted of about 1,200 bayonets and eight guns, and one hundred mounted sowars." This was on the 26th of November, and the action, it will be remembered, terminated in our favour. On the morning of the 27th, the Gwalior Contingent made the attack which resulted so disastrously for us. The General writes:—"In spite of the heavy bombardment of the enemy, my troops resisted the attack for five hours, and still held the ground, until, on my proceeding personally to make sure of the safety of the fort, I found, from the number of men bayoneted by the 88th Regiment, that the mutineers had fully penetrated the town; and, having been told that they were then attacking the fort, I directed Major-General Dennis, R.A. (who, as my second in command, I had left with the main body), to fall back the whole force into the fort, with all our stores and guns, shortly before dark. Owing to the flight of the camp followers at the commencement of the action, notwithstanding the long time we held the ground, I regret to state, that in making this retrograde movement, I was unable to carry off all my camp equipage and some of the baggage. Had not an error occurred in the conveyance of an order issued by me, I am of opinion that I could have held my ground at all events until dark." Major-General Windham does not exactly enter into a defence of his operations, but he makes one or two incidental observations which imply a sense on his part that explanation was needed:—"Having received, through Captain H. Bruce, of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, information of the movements of the Gwalior Contingent, but having received none whatever from your Excellency for several days from Lucknow, in answer to my letters to the Chief of the Staff, I was obliged to act for myself." With reference to this, Sir Colin says, in a despatch to the Governor-General, that none of General Windham's letters, announcing the approach of the Gwalior force, came to hand. The first notice the Commander-in-Chief had of their presence was the sound of cannonading. "All previous reports," writes Sir Colin, "had declared that there was but little chance of the Gwalior Contingent approaching Cawnpore."

Another passage in Windham's report goes to show that he scarcely adhered to Sir Colin's instructions:—"In retreating within the entrenchments, I followed the general instructions issued to me by your Excellency through the Chief of the Staff—namely, to preserve the safety of the bridge over the Ganges, and my communications with your force, so severely engaged in the important operation of the relief of Lucknow. As far as possible I strictly adhered to the defensive." An advance to attack an enemy is not the common method of adhering to the defensive. Elsewhere in the report we have what at first sight does not seem a generous reflection on a brave officer who fell in the action.

"Brigadier Wilson," says General Windham, "thought proper, prompted by his zeal for the service, to lead his regiment against four guns placed in front of Brigadier Cartwright."

Sir Colin is very reserved in his remarks on this affair; but there is some significance in the following language in his despatch to the Governor-General:—"Owing to his knowledge of the ground, I requested Major-General Windham to remain in command of the entrenchment, the fire of which was a very important feature in the operations of the 6th of December, although I felt and explained to General Windham that it was a command hardly worthy of an officer of his rank. He gave me every satisfaction, and I have to thank him accordingly."

General Windham has been appointed to a command at Umballah.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A lady in Calcutta writes to a friend as follows on December 24:—"There is a committee of ladies appointed to receive and look after distressed ladies and women from the Mofussil. We have had ten large houses prepared for them, and they have been constantly full. We have had to supply them with clothing and every requisite for comfort. Many come to Calcutta with only the rags they have on, and some in men's clothes lent them on their way down. Some of these ladies are in the most deplorable state of health, with constitutions ruined for life from their sufferings. We have had large supplies of beautiful new clothing sent out from England for distribution among them. The ladies and women from Lucknow are daily expected, and we have prepared everything for their comfortable reception. The stories circulating about the garrison during their long and terrible trial are most extraordinary. The sense of danger was so intense that after a time they became callous to death. For 120 days they were constantly under fire, and only four days passed without the loss of some of their number. More than half the garrison were killed. The ladies now write down from Allahabad that the reaction and quiet of their present condition is almost as painful as the siege itself. The torpor of death seems to have crept over them, and all are giving way under it. Young brides of a few weeks are grown into aged, gray-haired widows, not to be recognised by those who saw them a few months ago. It seems that some of the men even, who went through the siege without suffering materially in health, have since sunk from the reaction."

Among the names of those officers who fell in the successful struggle to deliver the long-besieged garrison of Lucknow occurs that of William Temple Thompson, of the 82nd Regiment. His name is known to fame. The heroic exertions of his gallant brother in the siege of Kars have become matter of history, and his early death awakened universal sympathy and sorrow. The deceased landed at Calcutta on the 22nd of October; he advanced by forced marches and joined Sir Colin Campbell on the 14th of November before Lucknow; on the 18th he fell mortally wounded in the moment of victory, the single officer of his regiment, the only one of his brigade who commenced and closed his career in this brilliant achievement.

The "Englishman" gives the following account of General Havelock's death:—"He first suffered from an attack of indigestion, which was speedily got under, and no apprehensions were entertained before midnight on the 20th of November, when unmistakable signs of dysentery made their appearance. On the day following, the General, however, felt so far better as to be removed to the Dilkosha, where the change of air seemed to have produced some further improvement. Early on the morning of the 22nd, unhappily, a change for the worse set in, and symptoms of a malignant description appeared in rapid succession. It is some consolation to know that the attack throughout continued free from bodily suffering. In full possession of his faculties, about nine o'clock on the morning of the 23rd of November, the good,

the illustrious Havelock closed, in his 63rd year, his career at the very goal which, once attained, was destined to become his mausoleum by the side of a Lawrence, and of so many others of the best and bravest of our countrymen."

A brother of Mr. J. P. Grant, member of the India Council, prints the following extract from a letter from that gentleman in reference to the change of his having interfered with General Neill, to procure the release of 1,500 mutineers:—"The answer is that there is not the slightest conceivable foundation for any part of the story. I have not released or pardoned a single person. No case about European soldiers assaulting mutineers, or rebels being released, or ordered to be released, ever occurred at all, either at Cawnpore or anywhere else. I never saw General Neill, nor had any relations with him of any sort, public or private, or any concern with any of his measures; and beyond thinking him a very fine fellow, and expressing my opinion of him frequently, I have never taken a part in anything relating to him, or had an opportunity of doing so."

A Calcutta correspondent writes on the 23rd of December:—"I have just seen a letter from a lady delicately born and nurtured, accustomed to the highest society of England, who with her children endured the frightful time in Lucknow. She writes:—"It was very hard work. I often lay down, feeling as if nothing could rouse me again. We were literally starving—sometimes to make the others eat who could not swallow the nauseous food set before them. Our family allowance latterly was a tea-cupful of rice, a few pounds of wheat, a little salt, and six ounces of *gun* bullock; nothing was allowed for the children. I lost all sense of fear—death was so familiar—it was such rest to many weary souls. It was sad to see the poor children pining and dying, sometimes seven or eight buried in a single night."

Among the passengers who arrived at Southampton on Tuesday, in the Indian mail-boat *Colombo*, was a widow lady with her two children. Her husband was killed by the mutineers in India. She and others were saved by a friendly Rajah, and through his connivance they passed through Oude on their way to Calcutta disguised as a native wedding party, and were completely shrouded from view by veils and other coverings, and travelled in a cart, according to the customs of such parties. One of this lady's children was born about the time of her escape. The Rajah has since joined the mutineers. He protected the lady and children, as well as other refugees, for some time before he was able to provide for their escape in the disguise they assumed. Another of the lady passengers on board the *Colombo* had a narrow escape; she and her husband, while flying from the upper country, were fired at repeatedly. The driver of the vehicle in which they escaped was killed, and a ball fired at them grazed the lady's finger; but although whole volleys of musketry were aimed at them they received no serious injury. At one time the danger was so imminent that they were obliged to rush out of the vehicle and hide away. She left her husband in India, fighting.

Calcutta is very crowded with refugees, owing to the unwillingness of the wives of officers and others to come to England and leave their husbands in danger in India. Many of these ladies are almost forced out of India by their husbands.

MUTILATION IN INDIA.—The "Times" says—"With reference to cases of alleged mutilation by the mutineers and natives of India, we are requested to state that several members of the General Committee of the Mutiny Relief Fund have made careful inquiries, and have ascertained that no such cases have come down the Ganges in any of the vessels of the Inland Steam Navigation Company at Calcutta, nor have come to England in any ship belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company."

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.—A Parliamentary paper, recently published, shows the expenditure on public works in India in 1853-4, and the estimated expenditure for the following year. The works to which it relates comprise churches, public offices, jails, miscellaneous buildings and works, embankments, roads and bridges, lighthouses, dockyards, and harbours, inland navigation, irrigation works, railroads (charges for Government officers and for lands supplied to private companies working under Government guarantee), electric telegraph, and military works. The total expenditure under all these heads for the year in question amounted to £2,612,000. The estimated expenditure for similar works in 1854-5 is £3,115,000, making during the two years a total outlay of £5,728,000.

NEW INDIAN BISHOPS.—An appeal is to be made to the Government by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the other ecclesiastical dignitaries and distinguished laymen who compose the governing body of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Church Missionary Society, to subdivide the diocese of Calcutta before appointing a successor to that see, which has become vacant by the death of Dr. Daniel Wilson. The extreme length of the present diocese of Calcutta in a straight line from Peshawar to Singapore is nearly 3,000 miles, almost as great as the distance from London to Jerusalem. Its area, excluding the native States under British protection and garrisoned for the most part by British troops, is more than 510,000 square miles, or more than five times as large as Great Britain, with a population of 91,500,000; but, including those States, extends over a space of 1,089,000 square miles, with a population of 136,000,000. It is to be urged upon the Government that, even if the North-West Provinces, Oude and the Punjab, be separated from it, the diocese of Calcutta will be of a most unwieldy extent, but that at the present moment it is in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab that the want of episcopal supervision is most urgent, and that for each of those districts the appointment of a bishop is imperatively required, the seats of the new sees being respectively at Agra and Lahore. As early as circumstances will admit, the diocese of Calcutta should be still further reduced by the establishment of the following sees:—One for Arracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim; one for Assam and the north-east frontier; one for Orissa; and one for Berar, Saugor, and the ceded districts on the Nerbudda.

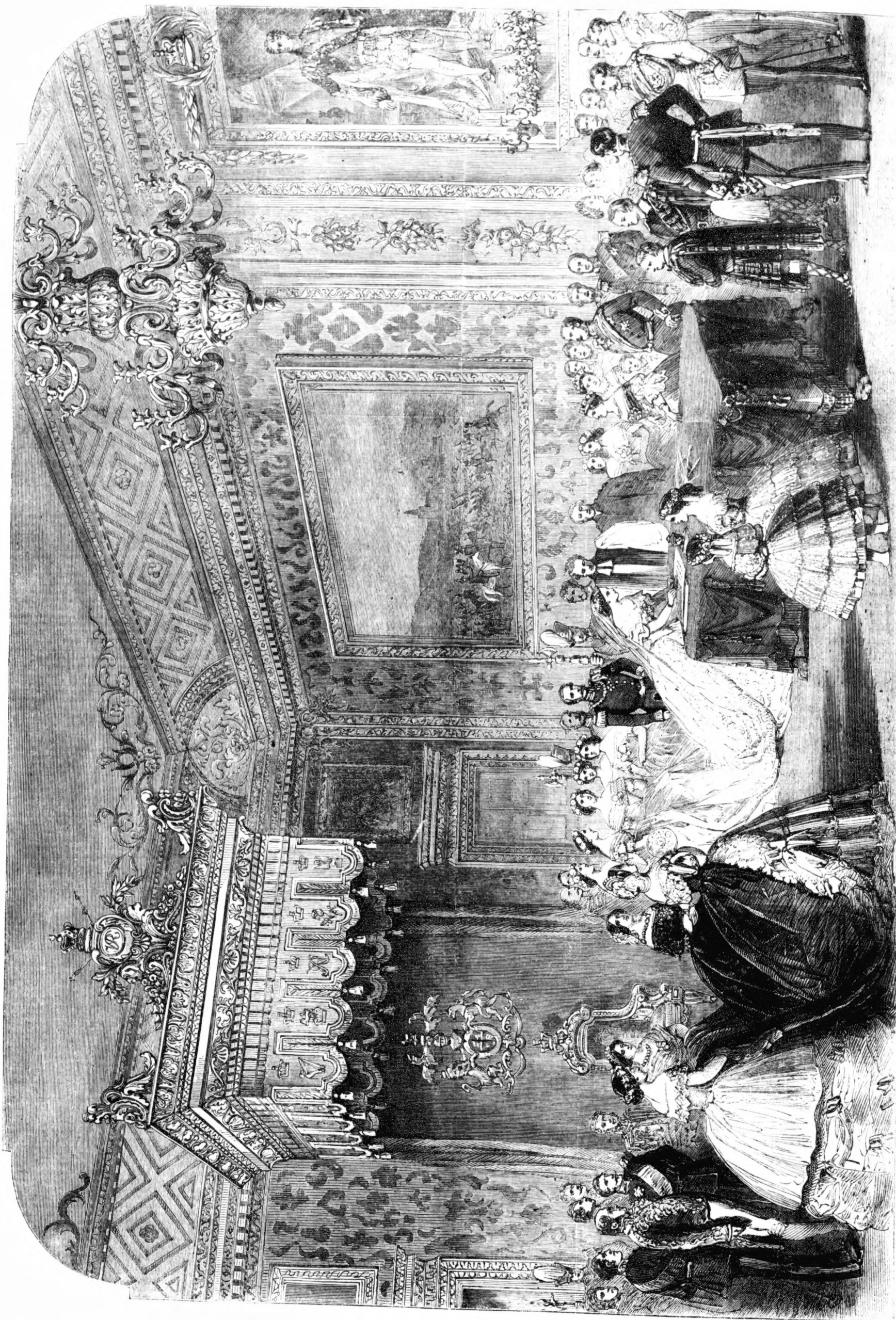
THE HAVELOCK MEMORIAL.—A deputation from the committee of the Havelock Memorial Fund had an interview with Lord Palmerston on Monday. The deputation (a very influential one) requested permission to have a site in Trafalgar Square set apart for the purposes of the committee, with a view to the erection of a monument to the gallant Sir Henry Havelock; the monument to be supported by a base broad enough to record the names of the officers who accompanied the deceased General along that "path of fire" which ended in the relief of Cawnpore and Lucknow, together with a full reference to the regiments so honourably associated with those events. Lord Palmerston expressed his warm sympathy with the object of the committee, and said that although there were certain conventionalities that prevented a definite reply to the request of the committee at once, still he would confer with the proper persons, and communicate with the deputation in two or three days. The deputation was introduced by the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Hon. A. Kimaird, M.P.

WANTED RECRUITS.—Volunteering from the Militia to the Line appears to be almost a failure. Recruiting parties were sent to Aldershot to enlist 3,000 men, but only 600 were obtained. Meanwhile, the pressure for recruits is very great. The lowering of the standard has been followed by another measure. Additional inducements by money bounty are to be held out to militiamen for volunteering into the army, and some obstructions which have hitherto existed are to be removed. Upwards of 60,000 men, says the "United Service Gazette," are required to complete the several regiments of the line to their full establishment. The increase necessary to make up the cavalry force to the strength at which it stood before the departure of the regiments sent out to India this year, will be made by the creation of two additional regiments of Light Dragoons.

LODGE COWLEY AND THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE QUEEN-MOTHER OF OUDE.—Some members of the family of the Queen of Oude, who died at Paris lately, requested an interview with Lord Cowley, the British ambassador, upon the subject of her funeral obsequies. "This request having been acceded to, the hour of two p.m. on Wednesday, the 27th ult., was appointed as the time of the interview. Accordingly, the Viceroy of her late Majesty repaired to the official residence of the Ambassador. On arriving there, and making known his errand, he was informed, through Lord Cowley's Secretary, that his Lordship had important foreign business to transact, and that, with reference to a request made that his Lordship should apply to the Emperor to allow an honorary troop to attend the funeral ceremony, such application must be made to the French Government, as he declined to interfere in the matter. The Viceroy then applied as directed, when a note was sent in answer, stating that the French Government were willing to show every demonstration of esteem and honour to the Queen's remains, provided the English Ambassador would apply to them. The result of this communication was made known to his Excellency, and a reply promised next morning before nine o'clock. The time passed, however; no answer was received, excepting that Lord Cowley had left Paris for England."—The Queen—who was embalmed after the fashion of her country—was buried in the Mussulman's cemetery of Père la Chaise.

AT A RETURN DINNER given on Sunday by the press of Paris to the directors of the principal railways at the Trois Frères Provençaux, a Mr. A., who was supposed to be a spy, was unceremoniously ejected from the room.





THE PRINCESS ROYAL SIGNING THE MARRIAGE REGISTERS IN THE THRONES ROOM OF THE PALACE OF ST. JAMES.





THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK-WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.



## THE NEW FRENCH LAW OF PUBLIC SECURITY.

It began to transpire on the 19th or 20th ult., that measures of extraordinary repression would be laid before the Council of State by his Imperial Majesty's Government. No exact notion existed as to the nature of these projects; imagination ran riot; and, though the moderation and calm judgment of the Emperor seemed a guarantee that innocent persons would not be made to suffer for the crimes of a few miscreants, yet it was with intense anxiety that the "Moniteur" was for many days after the event consulted by the public. The uneasiness was general, and it was particularly noted that among the most depending and the most alarmed were found persons holding high official posts and corresponding emolument under the Government, and deeply interested in its popularity. Senators and deputies, legal functionaries of high position, men of standing and education in society, moderate in politics, and by no means adverse to the present order of things, merchants, traders, high and low, all gave vent to their fears, and joined in deprecating the effects of a zeal then heated in the official furnace to a white heat. At length the long-expected bill, which bears the popular appellation of the *Loi des Suspects*, was laid before the Legislative Chambers. Subjoined is a draft of the bill. It consists of nine articles, as follows:—

"Art. 1. Is punished with imprisonment from two to five years, and a fine of from 500 francs to 10,000 francs, every individual who shall have publicly, in any manner whatsoever, excited to the commission of the crimes specified in the 86th and 87th Articles of the Penal Code, when that excitation has been followed by an effect.

"Art. 2. Is punished with imprisonment from one month to two years, and a fine of from 100 francs to 2,000 francs, every individual who, for the purpose of disturbing public tranquillity or exciting hatred or contempt against the Government of the Emperor, shall have plotted, or maintained a correspondence with persons at home or abroad.

"Art. 3. Every individual who, without being legally authorised, shall have fabricated, sold, or distributed—1st, murderous machines acting by explosion or otherwise; 2nd, fulminating powder, whatever its composition may be, shall be punished with imprisonment from six months to five years, and a fine of 50 francs to 3,000 francs.

"The same punishment is applicable to whoever shall be found in possession of, or carrying without permission, such objects as are specified above.

"Those punishments are inflicted without prejudice to those which the guilty may have incurred as authors or accomplices of other crimes or offences.

"Art. 4. The individuals condemned by the application of the preceding Articles may be deprived, wholly or in part, of the rights specified in the 42nd Article of the Penal Code for a period equal to the duration of the imprisonment pronounced.

"Art. 5. Every individual condemned for one of the offences provided by the present law may be, as a measure of general security, removed to one of the departments of the Empire or of Algeria, or expelled from the French territory.

"Art. 6. The same measures of general security are applicable to those individuals who shall be condemned for crimes or offences specified—1st, by the Articles from 86 to 101, 153, 154; 1st, 209 to 211, 213 to 221 of the Penal Code; 2nd, by the Articles 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the law of the 24th of May, 1834, on arms and munitions of war; 3rd, by the law of the 7th of June, 1848, on mobs (attroupements); and, 4th, by the 1st and 2nd Articles of the law of the 27th of July, 1849.

"Art. 7. May be removed to the interior of the departments of the Empire or of Algeria, or expelled from the territory, every individual who has been either condemned or removed to the interior (interné, expelled or transported) as a measure of general security, on account of the events of May or June, 1848, of June, 1849, or of December, 1851, and whom grave facts again point out as dangerous to the public security.

"Art. 8. Every individual sent to the interior of Algeria, or expelled from the territory, who enters France without permission, may be placed in a penitentiary colony, either in Algeria, or some other French possession.

"This project of law was discussed and adopted by the Council of State at the sitting of the 28th January, 1858.

(Signed) "J. BAROCHÉ, President of the Council of State."

A PLEA FOR THE PENNY-A-LINER.—A correspondent of the "Express" makes the following very sensible observations:—"The Emperor of the French, exasperated at the late attempt on his life, is said to have blamed the French police, and declared it to be the worst in Europe. The most efficient auxiliary of the English police is the newspaper press. Everything out of the common way that happens in England is photographed, as it were, in the daily and weekly newspapers, and held up to the gaze of the world. The metropolitan newspapers keep correspondents in various provincial towns, who transmit to London paragraphs of every unusual occurrence that comes under their observation. In fact, the English newspaper, though it may contain leading articles, law and police intelligence, reports of public meetings, art criticisms, fashionable movements, reviews of books, births, deaths, and marriages; foreign and shipping news, advertisements, the state of the public funds, the trade, the weather, the share and money market, and records of accidents and offences, is not considered complete without the aid of the paragraphist. Now, no matter from what cause, everyone reads the particulars of trifling, but singular and unusual incidents, recorded in a newspaper. A week or two since, a paragraph appeared in a London journal, mentioning that a gold ring of great value and of a peculiar make was found in the stocking of a thief apprehended in an English provincial town; and within a few hours after this was published, the Prefect of Police in Paris was enabled to track a gang of Parisian jewel robbers, of whom he had in vain been in search. At the time of the murder of O'Connor, some years since, there was a description in a London newspaper of a passenger by the Channel Islands mail packet whose behaviour was unusual; and immediately this was published, a detective started for Jersey, and apprehended Manning, the murderer of O'Connor, there. It was owing to an incidental remark in a newspaper that the police were put upon the right track to discover the proofs of guilt of Courvoisier, the Swiss valet, who assassinated Lord William Russell. But the newspaper paragraphist not only assists the police in the detection of criminals, but he oftentimes unconsciously prevents crime from being attempted by exposing inadvertently to preliminary movements and contrivances of scoundrels. Criminals of every class, from the assassin to the petty thief, dread and detest the newspapers for their inquisitiveness and garrulousness. If France had had a newspaper press as omnivorous and ubiquitous as that in England, it is highly probable that the Parisian police would have had some intimation of the movements of Pétrel and Orsini, and of the diabolical preparations in the Rue Lepelletier. But the Emperor of the French allows everything in the shape of a newspaper, and the consequence is that his police lose a most valuable auxiliary in detecting plots against his life. His Majesty may depend upon it that Italian bravos in France would dread the newspaper paragraphist, or penny-a-liner, frustrating their villainy more than they would the unassisted cunning of a thousand Vidocqs."

FORLORN CONDITION OF THE FRENCH PRESS.—The Paris Correspondent of the "Times" of Monday last says:—"I take the papers this morning as a specimen of what the press is reduced to. The first in seniority, rank, and talent, the 'Journal des Débats,' contains a brief summary of intelligence from India taken from the English papers, from New York, from Mexico, from Hayti, and the 'Vienna Gazette.' The rest of its first and second page is occupied with extracts most cautiously selected from the European and provincial journals, or from the French 'Moniteur.' The third page contains a review of literary works, and the fourth advertisements and theatrical news. The only original article in the Ministerial journal, the 'Constitutionnel,' is one on Cochinchina, extracts from the 'Moniteur,' as a matter of course, or an article from one of your morning contemporaries on M. de Persigny's speech to the Lord Mayor and the London Corporation. It is only just to observe that the translations of these articles into French are extremely well done—so well, indeed, that it is difficult to see which is the original or which the translated, which I take to be the highest merit in a translator. Then follow the usual extracts, still more cautiously selected, from the European papers, a feuilleton on the reception of M. E. Augier by the French Academy, and advertisements. The 'Pays' fills a good part of its first page with M. Granier de Cassagnac's thunder, taken from the 'Constitutionnel' of yesterday, then extracts, and then advertisements. One good turn deserves another; and I suppose the 'Constitutionnel' of to-morrow will re-copy its own articles from the 'Pays.' The only original matter in the 'Siècle' is a long and elaborate article about 'The Horse of Henry IV. on the Pont Neuf, and that of Louis XIV. in the Place des Victoires,' and a musical feuilleton. The 'Siècle' has found it prudent to suppress its entertaining Sunday article, the 'Chronique Hébdomadaire.' The other papers present very nearly the same dismal appearance, as far as original matter is concerned."

THE BONAPARTES AND THE FRENCH THROSE.—A pamphlet is about to be published (says the "Express"), in which it will be proved that the present Emperor is descended from the royal line of France. "The idea is not new, and was encouraged by Napoleon I. Now, however, the police will be made out very completely. It will, I believe, be shown or assumed, that the 'man in the iron mask' was the brother of Louis XIV. Then the history will be given of an alliance under the rose with a Corsican family, and from this point the genealogy will 'reel off so slick' as to defy contradiction—at least in France."

## THE EMPRESS EUGENIE, REGENT.

The following message from the Emperor of the French was laid before the Senate on Monday by M. Fould, the Minister of State, and ordered to be deposited in the archives:—

"Monsieur le Sénateur.—The Senate-Consultum of July 17, 1856, leaves an uncertainty, which I think it advisable to put an end to. In fact, it ordered the Emperor to be in the Empress, or, in default of her, on the French Throne, and the Emperor should not otherwise have provided therefor by a subsequent document.

"I have, I am satisfied, the public wish, at the same time that I am obeying my own feeling of high confidence in the Empress, by designating her as Regent. Moved by the same sentiments, I designate, in default of her, to succeed her in the Reveny, the French Princes, according to their order of seniority to the Crown.

"I have also wished to obviate any hesitation that might be occasioned, so far as concerns the Council of Regency, by the alternatives which are left by the eighth article of the Senate-Consultum of July 17th. Therefore, I have instituted a Privy Council, which together with the two French Princes nearest in the line of succession will become a Council of Regency by the simple fact of the accession of the Emperor whilst a minor, if at that moment I have not established another by a public document. This Privy Council, consisting of men who are in my confidence, will be consulted on great matters of state, and will prepare itself, by the study of the duties and necessities of the Government, for the important part which the future may have in reserve for it.

"Who respond, I pray God that He may have you in His holy keeping.

"At the Palace of the Tuilleries, this 1st of Feb., 1858. "NAPOLEON."

The message was accompanied by letters patent, which are couched in these terms:—

"Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French—to all those who see these presents, greeting:

"Wishing to put an end from this day forth to the uncertainties resulting from the Senate-Consultum of July 17, 1856, and to give to our well-beloved wife, the Empress Eugénie, tokens of the high confidence we have in her, we have resolved to confer on her, and do confer on her, by these presents, the title of Regent, to assume the said title and exercise its functions on and from the day of the accession of the Emperor whilst a minor, in conformity with the regulations of the Senate-Consultum on the Regency.

"We command our Minister of State to make the communication of these present letters to our Keeper of the Seals, that they may be inserted in the Bulletin des Lois, and also to the Presidents of the Senate, of the Legislative Corps, and of the Council of State.

"Given at our Palace of the Tuilleries, Feb. 1, 1858.

"By the Emperor's command. "NAPOLEON."

"The Minister of State, Achille Fould."

The imperial decree appoints to be the Council of Regency, in conjunction with "the two French Princes nearest in the hereditary order," the following persons, who are in the meantime to compose a Privy Council, under the presidency of the Emperor himself:—Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Paris; Marshal Pelissier, Duc de Malakoff; M. Achille Fould, Minister of State; M. Troplong, President of the Council of State; the Count de Morny, President of the Corps Legislatif; M. Baroche, President of the Senate; and the Count de Persigny, Ambassador in London.

This communication was received, says the "Moniteur," with repeated shouts of *Vive l'Empereur!* The President then said:—

"The Senate takes note of the documents which have just been communicated to it, and, conformable to Art. 7 of the Senate-Consultum of the Regency, the Senate ordains that the message, as well as the documents thereto annexed—viz., the letters patent and the decree appointing the Privy Council—shall be placed among the archives."

The meeting broke up amid renewed cries of *Vive l'Empereur!*

## THE UNITED STATES EXPEDITION TO UTAH.

We have full details of the condition and prospects of the American troops at Utah down to the 1st of December, when the state of things was anything but agreeable. The main army had taken possession of Fort Bridger, 113 miles from Great Salt Lake City, and was preparing busily to resist the inclemency of a winter among the mountains. The Mormons had burnt down the old buildings, but the soldiers were at work with picks, shovels, axes, and hammers repairing the mischief. The thermometer had already indicated very cold weather—so cold that the mercury had been at 16 deg. below zero. Cold, hunger, exposure, and hardships had told with fearful force upon the stock. One writer says:—"I counted repeatedly five, and once seven horses, oxen, and mules, lying dead from cold or starvation within the space of 100 yards. There has been such a prodigious loss of stock by them, cold, and hunger, that since Nov. 7 we have not advanced on the average two miles a day."

The army cherished lively traditions of the pleasant days when Secretary Marcy essayed to break up the "peculiar institutions" of Utah by importing a regiment from the east into the midst of the saints. Every soldier was soon paired; indeed, so successful were they, that Brigham hurried his anathemas upon them from the steps of the altar in the great temple.

The population of Salt Lake City is almost all under arms, drawn up on the road between Emigration Canon and Yellow Creek. This is just outside the city, to the south-east. The Mormons have thrown up earthworks along the summit line of the Echo Canon, and have dug ditches through it, and so arranged the dams on the Weber River as to be able to submerge the road for miles. This looks like serious resistance on the part of the Saints; and they will remain unmolested by the United States expedition till the spring, when great supplies of provisions and baggage animals will have been obtained from Mexico. Meanwhile the civil governor of the territory has fired in advance into the territory a paper broadside of proclamations, as blank cartridges are first fired upon a mob. As Commander-in-chief of the militia of the territory he orders all armed bodies to disband and retire to their homes, and to Brigham Young he sends a treasonable proclamation found upon the person of a Captain Taylor, and wishes to know whether it is authentic.

The correspondents of the New York papers give many interesting details of the expedition; among others the following:—"In one of the mountain huts near the camp he found an Englishman of forty-five, a pretty girl of seventeen, and a 'stout, honest-faced Englishman.' The man (Waldsworth by name) had been a miner on the estates of Lord Fitzwilliam, near Sheffield. They were converted to Mormonism in 1855 by a nephew of Brigham Young, and set sail, with an adopted son, for the holy city in May, 1856, with 3,000 dollars of gold in pocket. Before they crossed the Utah line every penny had disappeared before church assessments and the expenses of the journey. On arriving at Salt Lake City, the new comer was advised to take another wife, and his niece recommended to him for that purpose; and he could preserve her from insult only by pretending to have 'sealed' her to himself. At last, disgusted, he resolved to depart. By deceit and payment of money to the Bishop he was enabled to get away; but on the Sweetwater they encountered a party of Mormons who knew them, and who insisted on forcing them to return. They were rescued by the advance party of Colonel Alexander's command; but the boy was taken possession of by the Mormons, and forcibly carried away, and they are hanging about the army in the hope that he would be able to rejoin them."

AMERICAN PLACE-HUNTERS.—"Every American," says the "New York Evening Post," "expects to be a consul. Already the applicants for consularships have increased to nearly 800. The President will make the appointments this week, so that at its close there will be at least 700 disappointed office-seekers under this head alone."

A YANKEE NOTION.—In the United States House of Representatives, on the 18th ult., Mr. Campbell asked leave to offer a joint resolution authorising the President to negotiate, through the State Department, for the acquisition of Canada, Nova Scotia, and other parts in British North America, and Cuba and the other islands adjacent thereto, and annexing them to the United States. In the event of any acquisition no portion should be admitted into the Union until possessed of sufficient population to send one member to the House of Representatives, or until the bona fide residents should have an opportunity of voting on the Constitution, and regulating their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. The motion did not meet with approval.

STRANGE CASE OF HABEAS CORPUS.—There is a strange case of habeas corpus pending before the Supreme Court, in New York, in which a young lady is the bone of contention. Miss Emma Wright accompanied her mother and some young friends to one of the theatres, but on stepping out of the omnibus slipped off with her lover (Mr. Taylor), and married him. Her husband claims her; but she is non est. The return to the writ was made, and the matter adjourned. The husband is a merchant's clerk. The young lady is said to have "expectations."

THE RUNAWAY MERCHANTMAN.—The American vessel, the *Adriatic*, which lately escaped so unhandsonely from Marseilles, was arrested by a French war steamer at La Spezia, just as she was about to place herself under the protection of the American squadron there. It was thought that she would be taken back to Marseilles, to answer the suit again & her for the damage she caused in a collision.

## THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated from her Majesty's ship *Sappho*, Sept. 29, 1857, off Loando:—

"Circumstances have happened of the most stirring kind; never on this notorious coast has humanity been more outraged, or the energy and compassion of British seamen more called upon or shown. We continued cruising, looking in at the different stations, until the 10th, when at daylight we saw a schooner at anchor; we made sail for her; she slipped her cable and steered along the beach. We followed in the *Sappho* as near as the depth and water would allow. The wind was light, so the commander took to the oars and soon came up with her; she proved to be a schooner of fully 150 tons, quite prepared for the reception of slaves, and had arrived the preceding day on the coast. The captain had landed—probably with the specie for the purchase of his cargo, as only twenty-eight doubloons were found, rolled up in a man's garters, who looked foolish enough when the master-at-arms hauled them off. We took the schooner to Loando to land the slave crew, then, finding her not seaworthy, we made a target of her to exercise our men, and burnt her. This gave us something to talk about until we returned to Loando on the 15th; there we found the *Castor*, with the Admiral on board, from the Cape; he sailed for Shark's Point, where the ships were collected for courts-martial. We left the following day, at nine in the morning on the 18th, in a thick mist with rain, and closed with a schooner; while boarding her the weather cleared, and a large ship was seen close to the land. Directly our boats returned, we made sail in chase, the ship making all sail to avoid us, and the chase became very exciting. The captain said we were gaining; and so they must have thought on board the ship, as he tacked in shore and we after him; then he bore away, running along the edge of the surf, and by the help of his large sails was drawing ahead. By this time we were sure he was one of the large American slave-ships, and we feared he would escape if he got sea room; so the captain took a boat well manned and armed and pulled to windward to cut him off, when he would be obliged to tack off shore. Another boat was sent to leeward, the master, the only officer on board, being left in charge. The ship was not more than a mile and a half distant, close to the surf. Seeing the trap laid for him, and that he could not escape, he ran his ship ashore. We anchored in four fathoms; the master took the whale-boat close to the ship, and was soon joined by the other boats. The ship was rolling in the breakers with all her sails flapping about, and appeared to be full of slaves; the master and crew had abandoned her with their boats, leaving the American colours flying. Then we all beheld a dreadful scene; the slaves forced their way from below, jumped overboard, and soon disappeared in the rollers—it was terrible to see them. Our officers and men, regardless of their own lives, pulled through the surf to leeward of the ship, but her heavy lurching for some time prevented her boarding; and when they succeeded the scene was horrifying, the slaves still forcing their way up from the slave decks with loud yells, running to and fro, and continuing to throw themselves overboard. All attempts to pacify them were useless, force was necessary to drive them below until preparations could be made for their safety. We were told by one of the slaves who could speak Portuguese, that they were told by the English would cut all their throats. As soon as the boats could be attached to the cutter was backed under the stern and a rope thrown her; then three of the slaves were permitted up at a time and lowered into the boat, the whale-boat conveying them through the rollers to the large boat, and so on to the *Sappho*; this continued until eight p.m. The surf increased, and it was impossible to save more that night; 180 were rescued. The master was left with a guard on board; it was an anxious and a sleepless night for all, as death was rapidly decreasing the number of the poor negroes, who, starving and naked, died from utter misery—men, women, boys, and girls, more than 200 on board the *Sappho*, and as they ceased to breathe, we were obliged to throw them overboard. Poor negroes! I hope conscious in their last moments that English seamen came to save them and now made a silent prayer over them. Fortunately, we had plenty of rice from the schooner captured, which we fed them with, and placed them as best we could under cover of sails. As food and warmth restored them, in various ways they signified their sense of kindness. There was one poor creature with an infant at her breast, naked, cold, and exhausted, apparently dying; a little wine was given her, then some rice, which she forced from her own to her baby's mouth. A sheet was given to cover her; she wrapped her baby in it and pressed it to her heart with that look of maternal love which God has given to the dark as well as the pale-faced race. On board the schooner the master and guard were with the remaining negroes in a perilous state; the former passed the night in the fore-castle and bowsprit, drenched by the spray of the heavy rollers. At dawn on the 19th the wind and surf had increased; the ship had driven closer to the beach; numbers of armed people were collected; a signal for assistance was made; the captain went with all the boats manned and armed, when the natives on the beach, led on by the white men, apparently the crew of the ship, commenced firing with the intention of preventing the rescue of any more negroes. This continued an hour before we could clear the beach, some of our shots apparently telling well. On again boarding the wreck, she was found breaking up, with her hold full of water. On the tide receding, her hull was nearly dry, and there was no time to spare. The large boats were stationed to keep the beach clear with their guns; the cutter was anchored at the back of the surf, and by watching the rollers they succeeded in throwing her a rope, when the negroes were lowered and hauled through the surf, and conveyed as before to the *Sappho*, 200 more being rescued; then the wreck was set fire to and our people withdrawn.

"We were in such a state, with 350 negroes crowding our decks; the stench was putridifying, and it was impossible to work the ship. In this state the second day closed upon us. We were forty miles from Shark's Point; the captain resolved to go in his boat and ask for assistance. They pulled all night in heavy rain, and at daylight on the 20th fortunately met the *Vesuvius*, Commodore Wise, with whom the captain returned. Commodore Wise took the negroes on board the *Vesuvius*, to be sent to Sierra Leone in the *Alector* prize. Having the slaves on board has caused much sickness; it is passing without any fatal case. We are ordered to the Cape, we suppose to cruise in the Mozambique Channel; if so, it is probable our bones will be left there; its effects, after what we have been through for twenty months on this coast, will be finishing."

"I have given you the history of one of the many American ships employed in the slave trade; six, I think, have been taken. We seized the *Tanitha* thirty miles up the coast, and sent her to New York; we do not know whether the American Government will condemn her."

## IRELAND.

ABDUCTION IN KING'S COUNTY.—The house of a man named Ryan, who resides at Corlanity, near Shinrone, was entered at night by a large party of men, who forcibly carried away his daughter. They were pursued by a party at the head of which was the young woman's intended husband. Reinforced by a body of the Shinrone police, they proceeded to the house of a man named Patrick Kennedy, near Dunkerrin, and discovered the young woman. After a desperate struggle, the prize was won and carried back. The morning was far advanced when they returned, and to prevent any further difference it was considered advisable that the marriage ceremony should be performed without delay, and the abducted Miss Ryan was without further ado made Mrs. Walsh. The bridegroom is not youthful—past sixty, in fact; but then the disappointed lover is older, and has half-a-dozen children to boot.

PROSECUTION FOR SEDITION.—John Nugent, printer and publisher, of Cook Street, Dublin, appeared before the magistrates in that city on Saturday, to answer a summons to show cause why informations should not be taken against him for publishing "Nugent's Correct and Genuine Moore's Mercantile, Weather, and Prophetic Sheet Almanack for 1858," being a paper of a seditious and libellous nature, and intended to create alarm, discontent, and disaffection in the minds of her Majesty's subjects, and to bring religion, and the laws and government of the country, into hatred and disrepute. Some extracts were read from the *Almanack* in Court. The downfall of England, and the British rule and religion, are the chief topics referred to in the so-called prophecies, which, amidst a heap of vulgar and ambiguous jargon, abound in significant hints to the peasantry to pay no rent, and to the military and police to make a disloyal use of the power now in their hands, with various suggestions of a seditious nature. The prosecution disavowed a desire to press for severe penalties, and the defendant, promising to suppress the sheet, was bound over in his own recognizance in a sum of £300, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for seven years.

CONVICT STATISTICS.—A return, moved for by Mr. Macartney, M.P., shows that on the 1st of November, 1856, there were 1,458 convicts and other prisoners in confinement in the various criminal prisons of Ireland—viz., 860 males and 593 females. Of these 249 only were convicts. The entire cost of maintaining all convicts in Ireland sentenced to transportation beyond the seas amounted in 1856 to £5,643, against £6,669 in 1855, £6,850 in 1854, £5,369 in 1853, and £7,651 in 1852.

THE PARIS PLOT.—The Corporation of Dublin, at a meeting on Monday, agreed—an event of rare occurrence—to present an address to the Emperor and Empress of the French, congratulating their Majesties upon their recent miraculous escape from a band of foreign conspirators. At Drogheda, on Monday, the Roman Catholic primate celebrated a Te Deum with great pomp, in commemoration of the escape of the Emperor of the French. This is the second ceremony of this kind which has taken place in Ireland. Amongst the audience was the French consul, W. Moore, Esq., in his official costume.

ABOUT 300 OF THE WORKMEN at the Horland and Elsecar Iron-works, near Barnsley, are on strike.



## SCOTLAND.

**THE WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND.**—At a special meeting of the shareholders at Glasgow on Monday, the resolutions for the voluntary winding-up, were passed at the meeting of December 30th, were duly confirmed. Mr. H. Lamont, Mr. J. S. Farnham, Mr. C. Gardner, and Mr. S. Raleigh, were appointed liquidators; and a committee to advise with them was also appointed. A financial statement was read, contrasting the present position of the bank in November last, and showing the liabilities at the latter date to be £330,362, while on the 15th January, 1858, they were £26,163,175. There was, however, still a deficiency of £304,692.

## THE PROVINCES.

**FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—There was a great crash at the Bolton station early on Thursday morning, with the loss of one life. A heavy train of goods and coal-wagons was coming in, descending an incline; in consequence of a thaw, the brakes would not act, the weight of the train forced forward the engine, and the whole mass rushed through the station, dashed through gates, crossed a street, knocked down parts of a shed and the station, and crushed a train which was waiting for passengers. George Boyle, a plate-layer, who was standing on the step of the engine, was crushed to death in the ruins; but no one else was hurt.

**THE COLLIERY STRIKES.**—The strikes of the colliers and ironmen throughout the Welsh districts are now completely at an end, the men having unconditionally gone in to work at the proposed reductions, and matters are quietly settling down into their customary routine.

**A COTTON SPINNER BURNING HIS OWN MILL.**—In November last the cotton-spinning mill of Mr. George Thwaites, at Euxton, near Chorley, was destroyed by fire. The mill was insured in the Manchester Office for the sum of £2,670. A few days ago, James Holden, a carder employed by Mr. Thwaites, made a statement to the effect that his master instigated him to set fire to the mill, and that he was to receive £100 for the deed. Thwaites and Holden were apprehended, and brought before a magistrate; when Holden said: "There was nobody in the office when Mr. Thwaites told me to set the mill on fire. He said, 'Well, Jemmy, I am losing money; this place is doing me no good. Could you burn it down? There has been many a mill burnt down before; and if you will do it, and let nobody know, I will give you £100.' I could not help from telling, for I had been so very uneasy, and it has put our folk so much out of the way. I have been away drinking. I told my father that I had done it a week or two ago. I got some oil and cotton, and wetted the cotton with oil, and put it among the bobbins in the card-room, struck a match, and set fire to it. I went into the mill through a window. Mr. Thwaites courted one of my sisters; he is a married man, and his mistress was so put out of the way about it that my sister was turned away from the mill. I have worked for Mr. Thwaites ever since the fire, at 12s. a week. Mr. Thwaites has given me about £6, at £3 and £2 a time as wages. I have been watching the place. I have not asked him for £100; I have asked him for a trifle, and he has said that he had not got it. I do not wish to say any more about it. I have done it. Nobody had ever seen or known anything until I had told of it myself." Both the prisoners were committed for trial.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—A velocipede, conveying a number of workmen from their work at Llanberis, whilst traversing the rails close by the lake, was suddenly thrown off the line, and precipitated into the water. Six of the passengers were immersed in deep water, and two of them were drowned. The others, by great exertions, managed to reach the shore in safety. It is conjectured that a stone or some other obstruction must have come into the way of the wheels, the overturn being described as instantaneous.

**MR. MILNER GIBSON AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.**—Mr. Milner Gibson recently addressed the Liberals at Ashton-under-Lyne. He condemned the Chinese war, and said that the ballot was necessary in any new reform bill. Referring to Indian affairs, he derided the idea that India wanted "more bishops." He quoted Mr. Labouchere's recent saying: "We have now found out that the best way to govern our colonies is to govern them very little"—and said he was for applying that recipe to the government of India. Mr. Gibson protested against giving increased patronage to Downing Street, and concluded by saying, that while he was no friend to the East India Company, he would not pledge himself, until he had had an opportunity for maturely considering it, to support any plan for the government of India her Majesty's Government might submit to Parliament.

**ROBBERY OF ANCIENT COINS.**—The dwelling-house of Mr. Sidgwick, one of the borough magistrates of Preston, was broken into on Friday, the burglars carrying off many rare and valuable coins. These included five guineas pieces of the reigns of Charles II., James II., William and Mary, William III., Anne, George I., II., and IV., and Victoria; guineas of the same reigns; various other gold coins from Edward III. down to Charles II.; silver coins from Edward III. to Victoria; and some gold and silver medals. Some other property (articles of jewellery) was also stolen. The coins were alone roughly valued at between two and three hundred pounds.

**AUDELTERATION OF FLOUR.**—At the Castle of Exeter on Friday, John Manley, a miller, of Exwick, near Exeter, was charged with having mixed alum with his flour for the purposes of sale. A large piece of alum, weighing a hundred pounds, and some sprouted wheat and oats, with small bits of alum in them, were produced. The latter had been seized whilst in process of being ground into flour. The defendant said in his defence that he had adopted the practice of mixing only six ounces of alum with every sack of flour in ignorance of the law. The wheat seized had been imported from America. It was dark and sprouted, and in order that the baker might make the bread rise and be able to "draw the batch" it was necessary to mix a small quantity of alum with it. The miller was fined £20, and condemned to pay costs.

**CRUELTY ON BOARD AN AMERICAN VESSEL AT SUNDERLAND.**—On Friday last, John Williams, third mate of an American ship named the Silver Star, now in the docks at Sunderland, was charged before the borough magistrates with unlawfully assaulting and beating Christopher Andersen (a Norwegian), one of the crew. It was given in evidence that because complainant refused to attend to the hoist tub on unloading the ship's ballast immediately on request of the mate, the latter set upon Andersen and struck him violently on the head and body, and dragged him by the hair of his head for some distance, at the same time striking him in the face until the blood flowed profusely. The bench fined Williams in the penalty of £5, and in default of payment to be imprisoned two months in Durham Jail. The fine was of course paid.

**MR. HORSMAN, M.P., AND THE IRISH SECRETARYSHIP.**—Mr. Horsman has been attending two meetings of his constituents, one at Stroud and the other at Nailsworth, a contributory borough. At the latter some disapprobation having been expressed at his relinquishing the post of Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Horsman gave his reasons for the step. He referred to the disturbed state of Ireland at one time and its present more prosperous condition. "Now," he added, "we have, by one act after another, removed all those disabilities, all those oppressive acts, and Ireland has sprung forth into religious peace, into agricultural improvement, into commercial prosperity, until from one end of the country to the other it is absolutely in a state of peace and tranquillity equal to the town of Nailsworth. Therefore, as far as the difficulty of the office went, I found it took a great deal of ingenuity to occupy myself more than two hours a day with that once important office and now one of the highest paid under the State. I remember Sir Robert Peel once told a story of a man who gave warning to his master that he must leave his place. 'Well, John,' said the master, 'I am sorry you are going to leave; what are your causes of discontent?' 'Well,' said John, 'I want three things—more wages, less work, and I should like to have the keys of the cellar.' Now, in Ireland I had high wages—greater altogether than any Secretary of State; I had very little work, because my place was almost a sinecure; and I may have had the keys of the cellar, because I had the giving away the patronage and most of the good things in Ireland. But I did conscientiously feel on the whole that in order to retain an office which did not give me very much work, I had to give up a great deal of independence and freedom of discussion upon general political subjects unconnected with Ireland—for instance, such a question as the war with India or Russia—for holding a subordinate place in the Government, I was not able to speak a word, and, of course, under the rules of official subordination and discipline it was my duty to vote always as the Government voted. Feeling, on the whole, that the mere empty distinction of office and the mere emoluments did not compensate for the sacrifices it entailed, and that my leaving it could be of no loss to the public service, as my place could be easily supplied, I did feel that without the abandonment of any public duty, I might resign that office, the holding of which was an advantage to no one but myself."

**RAILWAYS.**—It appears from a return just issued that there were 90,690 persons employed on 6,673 miles of open railway in England and Wales on the 30th of June, 1857, against 84,376 persons so employed on 6,355 miles open on the 30th of June, 1856. In Scotland there were 11,575 persons employed on 1,209 miles, against 11,635 persons employed on 1,164 miles open on the 30th of June, 1856. In Ireland there were 7,369 persons employed on 1,059 miles, against 6,106 persons employed on 986 miles open on the 30th of June, 1856; making a total for the United Kingdom of 109,660 persons employed on 8,942 miles of railway open on the 30th of June, 1857, against 102,117 so employed on 8,306 miles on the 30th of June, 1856. The total number of stations in the United Kingdom on the 30th of June, 1857, was 3,151; at the corresponding period of 1856, 2,963. On the railways not open but authorised, there were 44,037 persons employed on the 30th of June, 1857, against 39,478 so employed on the 30th of June, 1856. The mileage authorised to be opened in 1857 is 4,197 miles as compared with 4,390 miles in 1856.

## REFORM AGITATION.

## MR. BRIGHT ON THE FRANCHISE AND THE BALLOT.

MEETINGS have been held in several important provincial towns lately, to discuss the question of reform in general, and the anticipated Reform Bill of the present session in particular. At a meeting held at Birmingham on Monday evening, a letter was read from Mr. Bright, in which he says:—

"I am as much for this extension (of the suffrage) as you can be, and therefore I can, without suspicion as to my wishes with regard to it, the more frankly warn you of a danger which I see before us.

"Twenty-five years ago, the Tory party, and the Whigs, almost as much so, were greatly afraid of an extension of the suffrage; now, very few persons of any intelligence, even among the Conservatives, are afraid of it, and it is not unlikely that Lord Palmerston, if he produce a reform bill, will go a long way in the direction in which we wish to go, so far as the franchise is concerned.

"We can easily understand this. The franchise, itself, gives no real power, unless accompanied by the right, on the part of all the possessors of it, to elect something like an equal number of representatives. I could easily frame a bill which would give 'universal suffrage' in its widest sense, and which would confirm, more strongly than ever, the supremacy of the English oligarchy over the English people. If your great city, with its great constituency, is only to send two men to Parliament, whilst an equal population and property, in some other part of the kingdom, is to send twenty men to Parliament, then, I say, your franchise is of little avail.

"It is not a matter of opinion, or of doubt, that I am discussing; it is a question of fact, and of arithmetic, and therefore I wish to urge it strongly upon your attention. The contest in the question of reform will be on the distribution of the seats. Will the great borough of the Tower Hamlets, with its half a million of population, be content to return only two members to Parliament? Will Finsbury, will Marylebone, will Lambeth, and the other London boroughs? Will Glasgow, and Manchester, and Liverpool, and Birmingham, and the other leading cities of the United Kingdom be content to dwarf themselves, politically, to the size of boroughs whose whole population would scarcely people one of their inferior streets?

"Any Reform Bill which is worth a moment's thought, or the smallest effort to carry it, must at least double, and it ought to do much more than double, the representation of the metropolitan boroughs, and of all the great cities of the United Kingdom. . . . I am not arguing for any mathematical precision in this matter, but for such a change as shall really give the House of Commons to the nation.

"With regard to the ballot—it is worthy of remark that no meeting has been held for many years in favour of reform at which the ballot has not been strongly insisted on. If reform is to be granted to gratify and content reformers; if their judgment and unanimity are sufficient to justify, or to force, its concession, then, surely, the ballot cannot be denied to us, and I feel certain it will not long be refused. The ballot is not so much a principle as a convenience. It does not bestow the franchise, it only guarantees that which the law has already conferred. . . . I dread to think of the consequences of a wide extension of the suffrage in our manufacturing districts should it be obtained without the ballot. It will tempt employers of labour to a hateful tyranny, and it will doom multitudes of the employed, I fear, to a not less hateful condition of political degradation."

## NEW REFORM ASSOCIATION AT MANCHESTER.

On the same evening when this letter was read at Birmingham, a very numerous and influential meeting of Reformers was held at the Albion Hotel, Manchester, for the purpose of taking steps to re-organise the Reformers by the formation of a new association. The meeting had been convened by circular, issued by a new and independent party of leading reformers, but had been addressed to all classes, and there were present:—Mr. Edmund Potter, in the chair; Mr. Geo. Hadfield, M.P., Mr. Jas. Kershaw, M.P., Mr. James Sidebottom, Mr. Geo. Wilson, Mr. J. C. Dyer, Mr. Henry Pawson, Aldermen Watkins, Nicholls, Heywood, Clarke, &c., &c. It was decided that a sub-committee should be appointed to draw up resolutions, really constituting the association, and which should be submitted to an adjourned meeting.

## REFORM MEETING AT NORWICH.

A great meeting was held at Norwich on Tuesday evening in favour of Parliamentary reform. The city members were present, and declared for a substantial extension of the franchise, vote by ballot, and more equal electoral districts.

## INNER LIEF OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. NO. 58. IN STATU QUO.

THERE was no "opening" of Parliament on Thursday, for Parliament was not prorogued in December, but adjourned until the usual hour on the 4th of February; and at this hour—that is to say, at a few minutes before four o'clock—the Speaker entered the House in the customary manner, and prayers having been read, and the requisite number of forty Members having assembled, Mr. Speaker took the chair. When Parliament is prorogued, all business, at whatever stage it may have arrived, drops; and every measure thus dropped has to begin its career again as if it had never been proposed. But of course it is not so at the adjournment of Parliament, however long the adjournment may be. When the House meets after an adjournment, measures before the House are taken up at the station at which they were left when the House last broke up.

## NEW FEATURE IN THE PALACE.

The only new feature in the Palace of Westminster that we have noticed is an effective fresco in the corridor leading to the House of Lords. The subject is the hurried funeral of Charles I. at Windsor, in the midst of a snow storm. The artist is Cope. It has the merit of telling its own story, and of suggesting more than it portrays. The clock has not yet shown its faces to the public, but still veils them behind the wooden screens which have so long disfigured the noble tower. Nor is "Big Ben" yet displaced by his successor; his doom is fixed, but he is still in suspension, if not in suspense. It is well recording that an eminent man foretold in our hearing that the Bell would certainly crack under the extraordinary hammering which was inflicted upon it.

## CHANGE OF MEMBERS.

We shall miss one or two Members—Mr. Hackblock, member for Reigate, is dead. He came into Parliament at the last general election. His death fortifies the saying of the late Mr. Coppock: "That unless men have constitutions like drayhorses, they ought not to commence a parliamentary career at so late a period of life as sixty years of age." Lord Althorp has gone to the House of Lords to succeed his father, Earl Spencer; and Lord Milton also, who, by the death of his father, has become Earl Fitzwilliam. Lord Althorp came into Parliament for South Northamptonshire at the general election, and bade fair to be a useful addition to the Lower House. He is a fine, courteous, young English nobleman, and a Whig of the Brookes's Club type. Lord Milton was but little known in the House, and will not be missed, for he seldom came, excepting when summoned by the crack of Mr. Hayter's whip. There are few less diligent attendants than the Fitzwilliams. We have also lost Sergeant O'Brien, who is promoted to an Irish judgeship.

## THE LATE MR. COPPOCK.

There is one man who, though not a member, will be missed by his party in the House more than any member that we could name. Yes (we speak advisedly), more than any member—not excepting the highest. We allude to the indefatigable Mr. Coppock. And at no time could he have been less conveniently spared than at this; for, if the political augurs do not deceive us, contention, and strife, and hard-foughten fields are before us. Now, it may not be generally known that whenever a sturdy battle was going on Coppock was always in the lobby, to assist by his counsel and influential presence his friend and comrade Mr. Hayter; and it was said that of this *par nobile fratum* Coppock had the greater power; and we should not wonder if this were true; for Coppock was in possession of the secrets of many of the Hon. Members; and the proverb says, that "whoso possesses a man's secrets is his master." On ordinary occasions—indeed, excepting when the contest was unusually severe, involving the fate of the Government—he left matters to Mr. Hayter, and was seldom seen in the lobby after six o'clock; but on the occasions to which we have alluded, he would stop all the night and see the debate and division out. But he rarely went

into the House: it was not to listen to speeches that he came down. It must have been a wonderful specimen of oratory that would have tempted him to listen for half an hour. His place was in the lobby, to expostulate, *suo more*, with the doubtful, and to strengthen the wavering; and we venture to think that neither the eloquence of Gladstone nor the clear reasoning of Graham was half so powerful in the House as Coppock's logic outside. Like an experienced cabman, he knew exactly where the "bits of raw" were, and how to touch them effectually without provoking a kick. He knew every man's history—how he got into Parliament—what money it cost him—and his future probabilities and prospects—and also what every man had received or wanted; and if he could not scare those who threatened to rebel, he would, as Satan did when he whispered in Eve's ear, raise

"At least distempered, discontented thoughts,  
Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires."

And thus gain his end to the astonishment of many who were not behind the scenes. What a different aspect the House of Commons presented to this man to that which it presents to the public! They are before the curtain, but he is behind, and saw all the dirty ropes and tallow candles, and how the thunder and the lightning were made. "If ever there were an honest man," said we to Coppock once, when dining with him, "—is that man?" "Yes," he replied coolly, "but we might have had him for a — ship, but we did not think him worth the price." It was only a few weeks before he died that we told him he ought to publish his diary. He laughed, and said, "It would be a startler, if I were to do so." But let not Honourable Members be alarmed; they are quite safe, for no man was less likely to be guilty of a breach of confidence than Mr. Coppock. Great trust was placed in him, and no man was ever more worthy of it. One anecdote of him, and we must leave this subject: In the early part of his parliamentary career, he told us, he went down into the country to manage an election, and as he did not wish to be known, he called himself Mr. Brown. Whilst he was there, although his was a secret mission, he was obliged to come into contact with a person named (say) Smith; and one day, long afterwards, Mr. Smith accosted our friend in the Lobby of the House with an "Ah! Mr. Brown, how are you?" "Brown, sir!" replied Mr. C., to whom of course the recognition was anything but convenient; "you are mistaken, my name's not Brown!" "Not Brown—surely you are the Mr. Brown whom I met at —?" "My name, I tell you, is not Brown, and if you wish to know what it is I will tell you, but (bowing politely and retiring) I suppose it will be quite sufficient to know that it is not Brown." Exit Mr. Smith considerably mystified, muttering, "Well, I never was so mistaken in my life—I never saw two peas more alike."

## PROSPECTS OF THE SESSION.

All the seers of the clubs prophesy an arduous and protracted session, with many sturdy fights, hair-breadth escapes, and, perhaps, an overthrow of the Government; and there is great probability of their prophecies coming true, for certainly no Parliament ever opened with more mighty business before it—at least not of late years. First, there is the House of Commons to be reformed—i.e., revolutionised. Secondly, the Indian mutiny, or revolt, to be discussed, both as to cause and consequences. Thirdly, an Indian Bill, involving the most important—we may perhaps say tremendous—consequences to our empire in the East, to be brought in and canvassed. Fourthly, some ticklish financial matters to be settled. And as if this were not a sufficient dish for one session, some will have it that we are to have an Alien Bill; and of course we shall have a host of bills and resolutions from private members, and interpellations probably more than in usual force. So that Lord Palmerston will have some difficult steering this session, and if he bring the ship safe through, he will deserve great credit for his skill.

## ICONOCLASM.

But our observation and the opportunities which we have had of talking with Honourable Members lead us to think that the Noble Lord is by no means the idol that he was last session. Then, there was nothing but "shouts of applause;" now, there are "murmurings of dissent," and something more, which, if not timely checked, may lead to "storms of hisses" and "turn him out." The great cause of offence with all is the Clanricarde appointment. This has gone deep, deeper than is generally supposed. We have not met a single member who justifies it; and some of Lord Palmerston's warmest friends denounce it in terms, and with epithets that we dare not repeat to ears polite. One young Whig, of high family, who has hitherto zealously supported the Government, declared in our hearing, "We won't have Clanricarde, though the heavens fall." For a long time the obnoxious appointment was unagitated, and Lord Palmerston's friends fondly hoped that his Lordship was re-considering the matter, and perhaps persuading Clanricarde to withdraw; but the final step is now taken, and the objectors are all the more angry for the delay. It is understood that Lord Palmerston was not over-zealous for the appointment, and that by some members of the Cabinet a positive, though feeble, opposition was offered; but the Granville and Canning influence was too strong. The appointment cannot be constitutionally questioned in a direct manner in the House of Commons, as it is the prerogative of the Crown to appoint its Ministers. We should say, from what we have heard, that unquestionably this appointment will be in some way or other brought before the House; and if it should be, we see no escape from defeat for Lord Palmerston, than that he should, in river phrase, "back astern." Unfortunately, this is not the only obnoxious matter of this kind. Offering the Inspectorship of Cavalry in India to Lord George Paget, and making Colonel Phipps K.C.B., have both established a tenderness if not a raw. Sending Lord Mulgrave to Nova Scotia was laughed at—because if his good-humoured Lordship do no good he can hardly do any harm, seeing that there are not so many people to be governed there as there are in several of the London parishes, and there is a score of officials to do the work; but the Clanricarde business is another affair. In short, it is clearly a wrong card, and if Lord Palmerston do not play very skillfully, it will lose him the game. We shall probably know more next week.

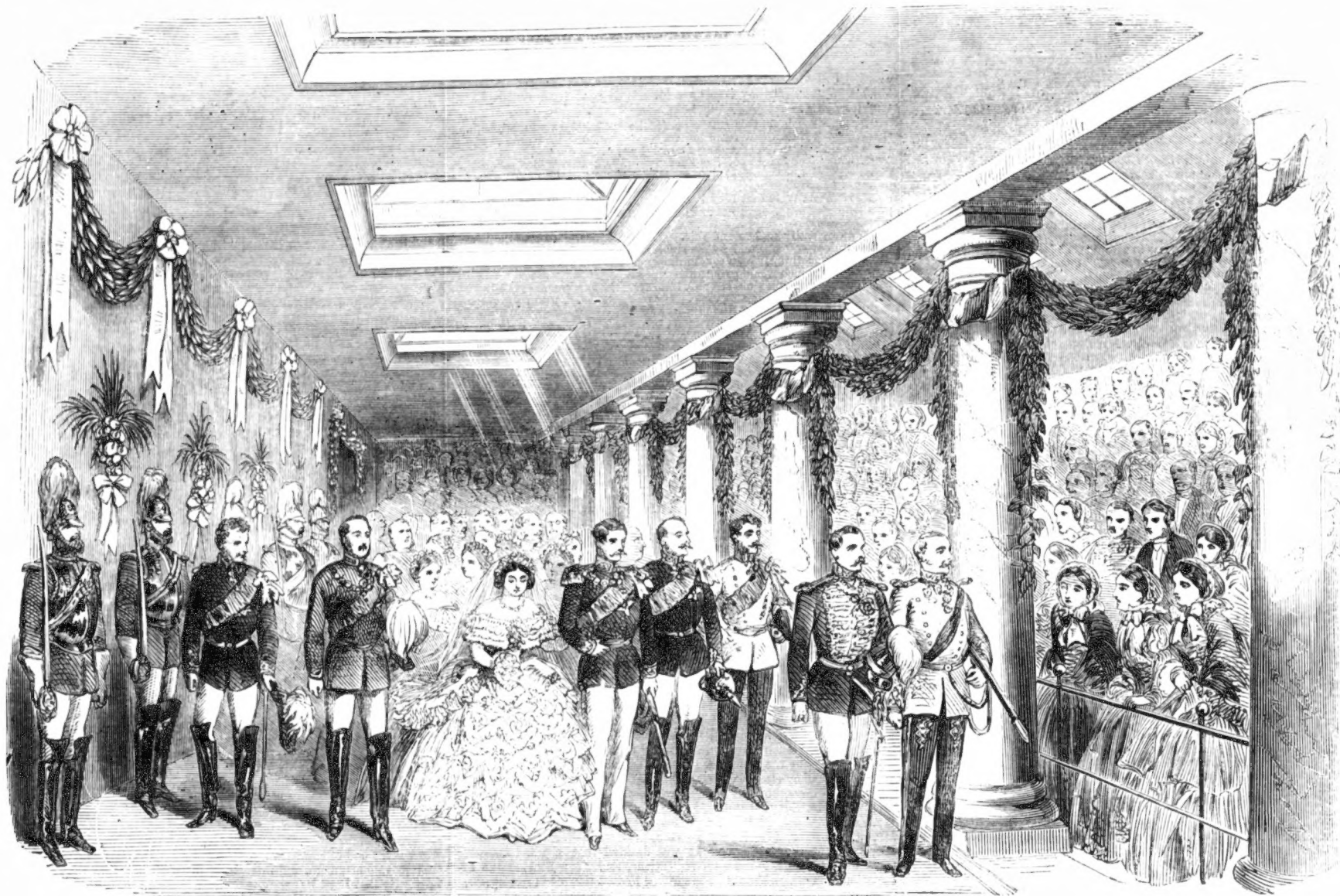
## REFORM BILL—INDIAN MEASURE.

Rumour in generally authentic quarters asserts that the Indian measure will be proposed but not pressed through the session. Indeed, it is not likely that Lord Palmerston will attempt to abolish the East India Company without inquiry. The measure will be proposed and referred to a committee up stairs. The Reform Bill is a very large and liberal measure, and will be pressed forward with all the power of Government—at least that is the report in the quarters aforesaid. Of course if it pass we shall soon have a dissolution. If Lord Palmerston had not taken Jonah aboard he might have had a tolerably prosperous voyage. Better throw him overboard, my Lord, before it is too late.

PRINCE FREDERICK-WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA was promoted to the rank of Major-General in the Prussian army by the King a few days before his departure for London.

CONSPIRACY—THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—A Mr. Robertson, late cashier of a bank at Rochester, U.S., is charged with an attempt to enlist a physician of Rochester, Mr. J. A. Biegler, in a conspiracy to murder Mrs. Robertson, by administering slow poisons. Biegler, who is the principal witness against Robertson, states that the proposal startled him, but that he promised "to think of it," and that, by means of concealed witnesses, during successive interviews with Robertson, succeeded in establishing a chain of evidence against him. Robertson had said, "I want the cure of all my troubles and this hell upon earth removed from existence." Now Biegler's father is already in prison for causing the death of a young girl, who had secretly consulted him, and Robinson alleges that the father and son are conspiring to get up this charge, the motive being to avoid the payment of 2,500 dollars lent and expended on his father's trial. Mrs. Robertson, the wife of the defendant, her brothers, and several neighbours and relations have testified to the good character of the defendant and of the happy relations always existing between him and his wife. Mrs. Robertson declared that her married life had been the happiest part of her existence, and contradicted much of Biegler's evidence. The result of this curious trial is not yet reported.





THE BRIDAL PROCESSION PASSING THROUGH THE CORRIDOR.

## THE LADIES OF THE PRUSSIAN SUITE.

At the marriage ceremony in the Chapel Royal the ladies attached to the suite of the Princess of Prussia attracted considerable attention. The Princess arrived during a general buzz of conversation, and her entrance had partially the effect of a surprise. As she passed up the aisle, the centre of an artistic group, the magnificence of her costume, and the brilliant and distinguished suite of princes and their followers who formed the *cortège*, constituted a *coup d'œil* rarely met with even on royal occasions. The Princess wore a splendid dress of white moiré antique, with a train of blue velvet, borne by two ladies of high rank—

one of whom, the Countess Oriolla, was conspicuous for her own magnificent costume of orange colour. The Countess Bernstorff, wife of the Prussian Minister, attended upon the Princess, costumed in white and gold, with a cerise train, and wearing the blue ribbon of the Order of Theresa. The Princess took her place upon the right, looking towards the altar, and beyond her, in a glittering line of military uniforms, appeared the Royal sons of Prussia and Belgium, and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

## THE FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES.

Of the four State performances in honour of the Princess Royal's

marriage the most stately was the last. On this occasion the Royal box was surmounted by a crown, with panoplies on each side; and there was another important addition to the existing decorations in the shape of crimson and blue curtains for the *loge d'honneur*, and crimson hangings for the panels of all the boxes on the grand tier. Thus, whatever may be said of the decorations on the three previous nights, it is impossible to deny that, for the grand representation, an attempt had been made to please every one. Every one has his favourite colour, and on this occasion all the colours in the rainbow were represented, either directly or indirectly. There were the crimson and blue curtains of the



THE LADIES OF THE PRUSSIAN SUITE.



grand tier, the pink hangings, the green garlands, the white orange blossoms, besides a variety of other flowers; and, lastly, there were the celebrated yellow satin curtains which, in the minds of modern *habitués*, are as intimately associated with the opera as the name of Mr. Lumley himself. Here, then, was something for every taste; and if the general effect was not all that could be desired, the failure to please a few hypercritical persons evidently arose from a laudable determination to please every one.

The pieces selected for the evening were the comedy of "The Rivals" and the French vaudeville "Le Tisserand de Rouen," which has been long familiar to the English, and especially to the Adelphi public, under the title of "The Spitalfields Weaver."

The Royal Family arrived before the commencement of the comedy, and were greeted by a general rising of the audience, prolonged cheering, and "God save the Queen."

In the Royal box the only persons who had seats were her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and Prince Frederick-William. In accordance with the barbarous custom of the English and most Continental Courts all who were in attendance had to stand, so that the audience witnessed the edifying spectacle of two gentlemen sitting quietly in the front of a box while a number of ladies—old, middle-aged, and young—stood behind them for about five hours.

All the gentlemen in attendance on the Royal party wore military, court, or diplomatic uniforms, and two or three Prussian officers appeared in uniform in other parts of the house; but the English officers followed the example of the Commander-in-chief, who was attired in plain clothes though occupying one of the nearest boxes to that in which her Majesty sat. Probably the Duke of Cambridge and some others of the more distinguished wedding guests had no wish to stand for five hours at the back of a box. At all events neither he nor the King of the Belgians, nor a great many more of those who had been grouped around the Royal party on the three preceding festival nights, had enough disregard for their personal comfort to venture into the immediate vicinity of the sovereign on this solemn fourth festival night.

The Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family were visible to nearly all the house from the centre box of the grand tier, which they occupied all the evening.

Of course there was a tremendous display of beautiful women, many of whom were dressed with great magnificence, and some with excellent taste. The unusually brilliant toilettes of the ladies were relieved by the black coats of the men, who, however—fortunately for the general scene—were not present in any great strength. On similar occasions in Continental theatres the presence of innumerable uniforms not only produces an unpleasant glare, but to a great extent spoils the effect of the women's dresses.

We cannot be expected to describe any of the feminine costumes, or we would at once plead our sex in evidence of our utter inability to do so. We may, however, mention that the Queen wore a diamond wreath and a diamond necklace, and we may even venture so far as to say that the Princess Royal was dressed in light blue, with a wreath of various-coloured flowers, and that she looked very pretty.

Prince Frederick-William appeared to excite general admiration. He is very like his cousin the Emperor Alexander, and resembles still more the Grand Duke Constantine; but his expression is less gloomy than that of the former, and less restless than that of the latter. He is exceedingly fair—much fairer than most of his portraits would lead one to believe; but his hair, whiskers, and moustache are of a genuine light brown, and not of that dull, chalky hue which renders many Germans so entirely deficient in capillary attractions. Doubtless he possesses other merits, but he is certainly one of the best-looking Princes in Europe.

The Royal box was guarded and adorned by a couple of beef-eaters, one of whom was a wounded Guardsman, with a very long beard, and only one arm.

Beef-eaters were also standing on each side of the stage—a circumstance which Mr. Wright turned to good account in the "Spitalfields Weaver." At the grand party given by the rich manufacturer the poor weaver is somewhat at a loss with his hat. First he thinks of placing it under his chair, then of putting it on the table, when suddenly it occurs to him to hang it on the head of one of the beef-eaters. Mr. Wright had of course enough good taste not to execute his intention, but merely to indicate it; and this was quite enough to raise a laugh throughout the house—including the Royal box, whose inmates shook their sides in the most undignified manner.

An allusion in the same farce to Spitalfields silks was the signal for a great clapping of hands, directed at the Royal box, and intended, we should think, to be taken about two-thirds as a compliment and about one-third as a reproach. The clap-trap in question consists in an inquiry as to who will dare to undervalue Spitalfields silks "when the first lady in the land wears them?"

A reference in the "Rivals" to "a happy young couple" was seized upon with equal eagerness by the audience, who were determined to be as lively and as loyal as possible.

The serious portion of the "Rivals" was not merely serious, it was absolutely sad. It was bad enough for able-bodied men who had comfortable seats; but what must it have been for those ladies who had to stand for five hours in the Queen's box, and who, in more than one case, could neither see nor hear, while they knew it was not etiquette to yawn?

But if the "Rivals" was dull when neither Buckstone nor Keeley was on the stage, it was admirably amusing when they appeared together. The duel scene had an enthusiastic success, and indeed all the comic business of the play went as well as could possibly have been desired. The house was not merely full—it was crammed. The advertisements stated that only a limited number of tickets had been issued. If so, the limit must have been a very wide one.

Considering all things, it may be fairly said that at these Festival Performances the honours have been carried off by the comic pieces; and

The weather was unfavourable; throughout the forenoon rain fell heavily, and the streets and parks were muddy and damp; few spectators, therefore, ventured out to witness the arrival of the company, or the ordinary procession from Buckingham Palace to St. James's. Indeed, up to half-past one o'clock, the Mall was almost entirely in possession of the police. Not more than 100 people were on the ground, and half-a-dozen police would have sufficed for the occasion. Judging from the immense display of the force, the authorities at Scotland Yard must have contemplated as great a gathering as on the wedding-day. From Bond Street to St. James's Park there was an unbroken line of police, the rain dripping from their capes, and their utter want of occupation adding to the forlornness of their appearance. Carriages were in the neighbourhood of St. James's at an hour decidedly unseasonable for drawing-room costumes—a line extending the entire length of St. James's Street as early as ten o'clock. The occupants whiled away the time for the most part with the newspapers snatched from the breakfast table.

At one o'clock precisely the doors of the palace were opened, and for a long time the arrivals were continuous. The whole of the State apartments were filled with a most brilliant company, and for nearly two hours there was a continuous stream of the *habitués* of the British Court, and the select of every class permitted to pay their personal respects to the Sovereign, passing before her Majesty and the Prince Consort, tendering their respectful congratulations to the Royal Bride and Bridegroom. The Prince Consort was on the right of the Queen, the Princess Frederick-William was on her Majesty's left, with Prince Frederick-William of Prussia standing by her side.

The Lord Mayor and members of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, attended by the chief officers of the Corporation, assembled at Guildhall at half-past twelve, and proceeded in state to Buckingham Palace, for the purpose of presenting to the Prince and Princess of Prussia the address of the Corporation congratulating their Royal Highnesses upon their marriage. It was twenty-five minutes to two before the civic procession reached the Palace. The entry into the Park was at St. James's Gate, and it so happened that the plain and unpretending vehicles in which most of the civic dignitaries were seated, passed up one side of the northern avenue, while the splendid equipages of the western aristocracy were passing down the other. Of course the contrast was against the East-end, and the accidental meeting afforded some amusement, in spite of the miserable rain. The presentation of the address occupied but a brief space of time, and while the Lord Mayor and sheriffs proceeded to the drawing-room the majority of the members of the Corporation returned to the City. From the moment of starting until the return, the bells of the City churches rang altogether.

Her Majesty had fixed two o'clock as the hour for holding the drawing-room, and at that hour there was a good muster of the public in the Mall. There was, however, no crowding, and most of the spectators were able to catch a glimpse of the Princess whom we lost as soon as we began to love her.

A troop of Life Guardsmen, in their long picturesque cloaks, and with their band, were on the ground, and formed the escort of the Royal party.

The Prince and Princess were exceedingly well received; they were in a carriage by themselves, looking remarkably well, and loud cheers burst from the crowd as their carriage passed. The Queen and Prince Consort preceded their Royal Highnesses by a few minutes.

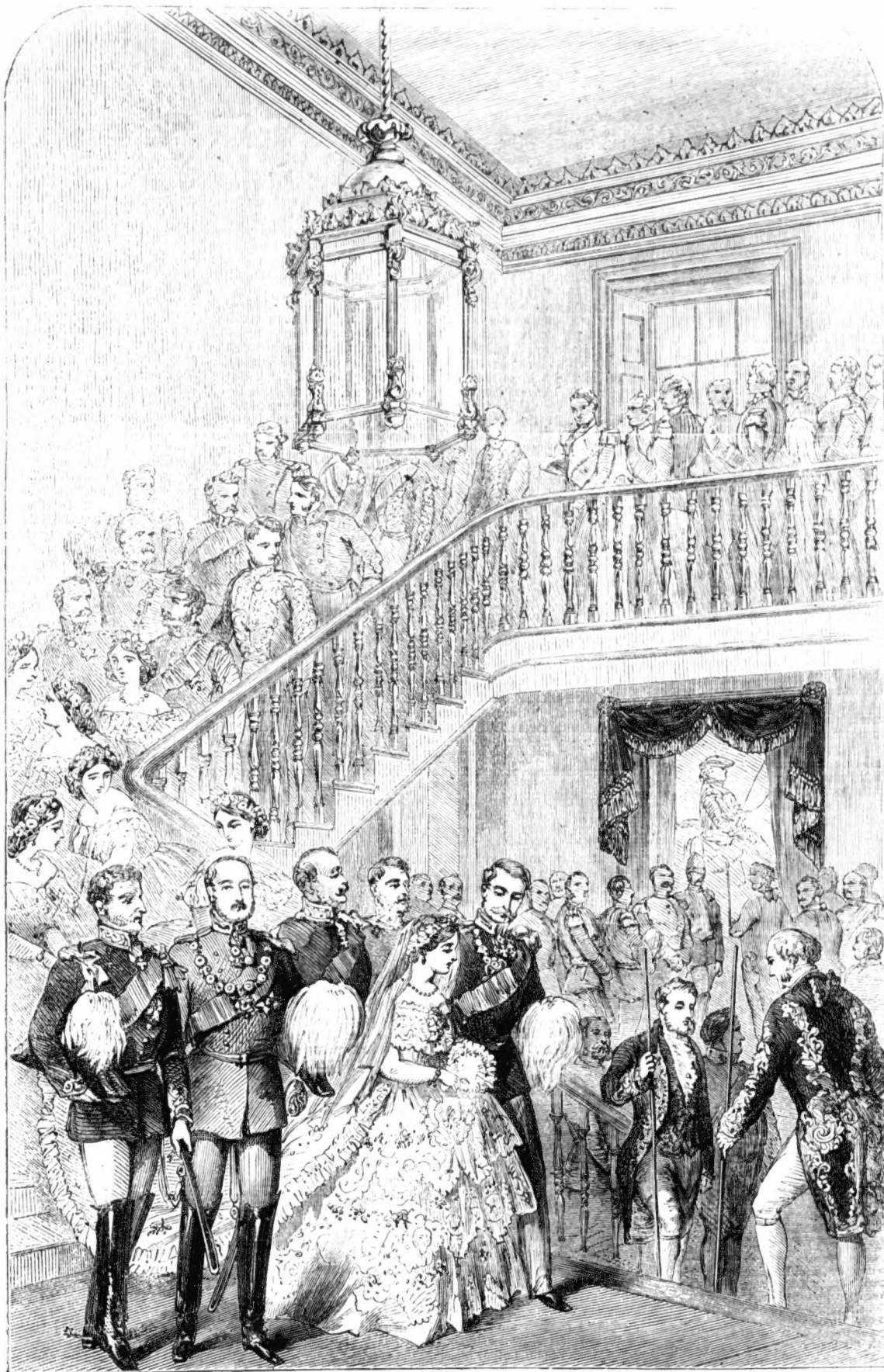
Our lady readers of course desire to know how the Queen and the Princess were dressed on this great occasion.

Her Majesty wore a train of cerise and silver brocade silk, trimmed with silver blond and bows of cerise satin ribbon. The petticoat was of white satin, trimmed with bouillonnées of silver blond and branches of camellias. The dress ornamented with diamonds. A diadem of diamonds and feathers.

The Princess Frederick-William of Prussia wore a dress of white moiré antique, trimmed with satin ruches, white roses, and jasmine. The petticoat, white moiré antique, with deep flounces of Honiton lace, trimmed to correspond with the train. The corsage was ornamented with diamonds. Her Royal Highness wore a diadem of diamonds and a necklace of pearls.

The Duchess of Cambridge wore a petticoat of mauve silk with six flounces of white lace. The train, mauve moiré antique, trimmed to correspond with the dress. A diamond stomacher and a necklace of emeralds and diamonds. Her Royal Highness wore a diamond tiara.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a blue crepe petticoat, trimmed with flounces of Honiton lace, looped up with bouquets of roses. A train of blue moiré antique trimmed with Honiton lace to correspond with the dress. A stomacher of diamonds and pearls. Necklace and earrings of pearls and diamonds. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was formed of a diadem of diamonds, feathers, and Honiton lace lappets, with diamond ornaments.



THE BRIDAL PROCESSION DESCENDING THE PRIVATE STAIRCASE AT ST. JAMES'S.

whatever the German visitors may think of English stage scenery, of English tragic actors, and of English acting in general, they cannot fail to take away with them the liveliest recollections of Robson, Buckstone, Keeley and Wright.

#### THE DRAWING-ROOM.

The Queen held a drawing-room on Saturday afternoon at St. James's Palace, for the purpose of receiving congratulations on the happy event of the Royal nuptials. The court was very numerous attended.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, arrived from Buckingham Palace soon after two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards. The Prince and Princess Frederick-William of Prussia arrived at a quarter past two o'clock, also escorted by a party of Life Guards.

The Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Leiningen, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, attended the drawing-room.



ADDRESSES TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS  
FREDERICK-WILLIAM.

The Prince and Princess Frederick-William received addresses of congratulation on Saturday at Buckingham Palace from the Corporation of the City of London, the Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London, the Corporation of Birmingham, and from the Fishmongers' Company. In the address of the London Corporation to the Princess, the citizens said—

"Living, as it is our happiness to live, under a Sovereign distinguished no less by her private than her queenly virtues, we have looked forward with the most sanguine anticipations to the results of her parental care. It is with delight and gratitude that we see in your Royal Highness our fondest anticipations fully realised. We regret, indeed, the approaching departure of your Royal Highness from your native land, but we rejoice in the thought that, united to an illustrious Prince in every way worthy of your attachment, the happiness of your Royal Highness will be complete, and that in your newly-adopted country you will receive the respectful homage of a virtuous and enlightened people."

To which the Princess made a reply which will remove some doubt and disquiet from the minds of those who do not believe in State marriages generally. Her Royal Highness said—

"I especially thank you for alluding to the heavy debt of gratitude I owe to my Royal parents. To show myself at all times worthy of their past tender solicitude, and to emulate their example, will through life be the object of my ambition."

"It cannot but afford me the greatest satisfaction to find in the sentiments expressed by you an additional and important proof that an alliance formed with a view to my happiness, and in accordance with the choice of my heart, meets with the joyous approbation of my beloved country, to which I shall ever remain faithfully and devotedly attached."

"While I confidently follow my beloved husband to a distant country, where the esteem and love which he so deservedly enjoys will be a security for my kind and cordial reception, your assurance that you will sometimes think of me when departed will lessen the pangs of separation."

The Corporation address to the Prince was a more common-place affair. It said—"We rejoice that a Princess, who has won for herself the affectionate sympathy and esteem of the people of this country, should be united to one whose princely birth, mental attainments, and firm attachment to our Protestant faith, afford the best security for conjugal felicity." To which the Prince replied—"I am most grateful for the congratulations, good wishes, and affectionate feelings conveyed in your address on behalf of the Corporation of this great metropolis. I sincerely rejoice to find that an alliance so dear to my heart meets with the cordial sympathy of the citizens of London, and it is to me a source of equal satisfaction to form, through this alliance, a still closer connection with this enlightened country and kindred people."

The other addresses were in the same tone as that of the Corporation, and were very briefly replied to by the Prince.

## THE BRIDAL PRESENTS FROM BIRMINGHAM.

We must not omit to mention, however, that the Birmingham address was accompanied with a present of certain specimens of the manufactures of that town.

The collection included, among other articles, a group of statuettes in bronze of her Majesty and the Prince of Wales, and a pair of handsome candelabra of the same metal, mounted with elegantly-engraved glasses; a necklet chain and pendant locket, formed of a radiated and violet-tinted carbuncle, with a brilliant in the centre, and a suite of similar carbuncle shirt and collar studs and sleeve links; a bridle, of exquisite workmanship, from a design admired by the Prince Consort on his visit to Birmingham in 1849; a lady's enamelled driving whip, and a lady's riding whip, mounted in gold. A collection of Birmingham manufactures without "buttons" would have been incomplete, of course, and accordingly among the presents was a large blue morocco case, lined with white satin, containing upwards of a dozen complete sets of those useful articles, including, among others, buttons for a lady's dress in gold and silver, mosaic, carved pearl, bloodstone, white carnelian, and velvet and silk, in many devices. There was also a splendid papier maché enamelled writing desk with the letters "V. F." in enamelled brilliants in the centre encircled by olive wreaths in emeralds, united by a true lovers' knot; a pair of silver-mounted carriage lamps, of elaborate workmanship, engraved with the arms of England, and surmounted by a silver crown; and a pair of library bellows, of great value, similar to one presented by the maker to the Emperor Napoleon, the woodwork being composed of portions of the Shakspeare Elm and the Napoleon Willow. The collection also included a lady's card-case in gold, on one side of which was engraved a view of Windsor Castle with the Royal arms, and on the reverse a view of Osborne House with the arms of Prussia below; a golden vinaigrette; a boudoir table, and six chairs in miniature of engraved silver inlaid with malachite; a lady's saddle, elaborately embroidered, with elastic seat; a large toilette pincushion, of novel design, mounted upon a gilt spindle; a silver medal, inscribed with a chronological account of the reigns of the Sovereigns of England; a silver egg-basket of curious workmanship; a silver gilt inkstand; a pair of gold ear-drops representing vine leaves and grapes; a gold necklace chain of the highest finish; and a novelty in the way of a birdcage, with stained and cut glass corners.

Many other specimens were contributed by the manufacturers of the town. A richly-illustrated catalogue of the articles presented accompanied the gift.

Staffordshire and Worcester also made presents to the Prince and Princess. Those from the Potteries consisted of a *dejeuner* service, executed in raised gold and white porcelain, with a monogram of the Prince and Princess, and two busts in ceramic statuary, one of the Queen from the marble of Joseph Durham, and the other of the Prince Consort from the marble of Baron Marochetti, life-size. Worcester's gift was a bridal plateau, containing a series of illustrations from Raphael's designs of the "Marriage of Cupid and Psyche," executed in monochrome of a sepia tint upon a gold ground. The Prince and Princess expressed the gratification with which they accepted these fine specimens of art, and especially admired the beauty of the ceramic statuary.

## THE PRUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

The union of the Princess Royal with the heir to the Prussian Crown is naturally looked upon by our foreign contemporaries as an event of some political importance. A Paris correspondent of the "Nord," in reference to this subject, says:—

"Certain journals affect to see in this alliance of the two Royal families of England and Prussia the germ of a triple Anglo-German alliance destined to counterbalance that of Russia and France. That such a chimerical notion should become a reality it would be necessary that the relations between England and France on the one part, and Prussia and Russia on the other, should be materially altered. But what is certain at this moment is, that these relations have never been better than at present. I will go further—I will say that the relations between England and Russia, which until lately have not been all that could have been desired, are now as satisfactory as possible. To the Emperor Napoleon it is to be ascribed a large share in this happy result, to which his benevolent efforts have so powerfully contributed."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the same journal says:—

"Two years ago the English journals frequently attacked the policy of Prussia; since then the relations between the two Powers have been entirely modified. The recent alliance between the houses of Prussia and Great Britain is looked upon as a new bond of friendship uniting the two great nations. The marriage of the nephew of the King of Prussia with the eldest daughter of the Queen of England satisfies not only the desires of the two Royal families, but also the wishes of the two nations. We see the proof of this in the tone adopted in reference to this subject in the Prussian and English press. The best relations of neighbourhood and consanguinity have never ceased to reign between Russia and Prussia. On the other hand, the commerce between England and Russia is so important for both countries, that we must regard with pleasure these frank and loyal advances between the policy of England and the pacific policy of Prussia."

BARON BUNSEN.—Baron Bunsen has written a dignified letter to the "Gazette d'Augsburg" in allusion to his recent elevation. With modest independence he states his being utterly in ignorance of any steps taken on his behalf in Royal circles, and he still glories in belonging to that kernel (kern) of his country, the intelligent middle class of society, and will not discontinue his humble studies, sacred or profane.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK-  
WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

## THE PROCESSION THROUGH THE CITY.

The Princess Royal of England, now wife of Prince Frederick-William of Prussia, took leave of her country on Tuesday, amid the cheers of thousands of well-wishers.

There had been many complaints that no opportunity was afforded to the people of England of testifying the sympathy which such an event as the marriage of the Princess must naturally excite. Every one wished to have some share in what was looked upon as a national event, and though such arrangements as those in preparation at Berlin would not have been possible here, the concourse of Tuesday showed that the people only needed an opportunity to display their loyalty and affection.

It had been judiciously determined that the route to the Bricklayers' Arms Station, whence the Royal party were to proceed by train to Gravesend, should be by the Strand, Fleet Street, Cannon Street, London Bridge, and the Borough. This arrangement, however, was announced so late that very little time was afforded for preparation. In fact, few people knew anything of the matter till the journals of Tuesday morning informed them. Nevertheless, much was done to demonstrate the good will of the citizens. From an early hour the principal points along the line were taken up. Every window had its complement of spectators; every unoccupied space and every street-corner its stand; and not a single point from which a view of the procession could be obtained was untenanted.

The hour fixed for the departure from the Palace was a quarter before twelve o'clock, and shortly before that time a guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards marched into the court-yard, its band playing "Home, Sweet Home." In a few minutes afterwards the escort of the 2nd Life Guards arrived, and three-quarters had scarcely chimed when the Royal cortege made its appearance through the gateway of the Palace. First came a detachment of the Life Guards; then an open carriage and four, containing the Prince and Princess Frederick-William, the Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales; a second open carriage, in which rode the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Alfred; and four other carriages, conveying the ladies and gentlemen in attendance on the Royal party. Behind the carriage occupied by the Royal pair rode a standard-bearer and a second squadron of Life Guards, the escort being so arranged as not in any degree to interfere with the public view of the principal objects of attraction.

It would be impertinent to speculate on the scene which had passed in the Palace, but it was evident from the Princess's countenance that the trial of parting had been to her a severe one, and it was some little time before she could sufficiently subdue her emotion to acknowledge the cheers with which she was received. The Queen bade adieu to the Princess in the hall, as did also the Princess Alice and the younger members of the Royal family, the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary. When the procession began to move, her Majesty and the Royal children went out on the balcony and watched the procession as long as it continued in sight. The weather was bitterly cold. Snow (the first of the season in London) had already begun to fall, and it came down faster and faster as the Royal party moved at a gentle trot along the Mall, by Stafford House, down Cleveland Row, and Pall Mall. So far the crowd was not very thick—there was a thin fringe of spectators along the edge of the footpaths and on the steps of the club-houses, and here and there a carriage or two at the street ends, but nothing to indicate any very great enthusiasm. Waterloo House, in Pall Mall East, was the first to display a flag, but as it was not a very brilliant one, and as it was the only one in sight, it only made the absence of other decorations more noticeable. It was not until arriving at Trafalgar Square that the real nature of the gathering became apparent. The space in front of the National Gallery, the steps of St. Martin's Church, and every available point about the statues and the balustrades in the square, were crowded. Early in the day an impression prevailed that the procession would move down Cockspur Street and past Charing Cross, and accordingly the pediment of the Nelson Column and the railings round the statue of the Royal Martyr were very soon taken possession of; but when it was known that the more direct route in front of the National Gallery would be chosen, there was a rush across, and a hundred carefully-erected scaffolds had to be demolished and removed to where they could be of some use. At this point the cheering was loud and enthusiastic.

Turning round into the Strand, the scene grew still more animated. No more great gaps such as Waterloo Place, Cockspur Street, and Trafalgar Square; no more cold, bleak club-houses, but two long lines of well-filled windows—from basement to attic, all filled—handkerchiefs waving, flags stretching across the street as far as the eye could see, a countless multitude thronging the footways on each side, bells ringing out gaily, and cheers, not fitfully rising and falling, but well-sustained and ceaseless. As the procession advanced further east the crowd seemed to grow denser and the enthusiasm greater.

At Temple Bar the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in their State carriages were in waiting to conduct the Royal party through the City, and a guard of honour of the Artillery Company, the representatives of the Old Train Bands, presented arms. The old obstructive pile, so long railed at by utilitarians, did good service on Monday, for it afforded the only opportunity which occurs on the route for an attempt at decoration. Up the sides ran clusters of the national flags of the two countries, flanked by shields on which were emblazoned the arms of the Royal houses of England and Prussia. Over the gate were medallions of the Prince and Princess surmounting the legends "God speed you" and "Farewell." Wreaths of laurel ran about these, and round the upper semi-circle of the arch was arranged a trophy of national flags. Over all floated "St. George's banner, broad and gay." Old Temple Bar thus dressed out forms a very picturesque object—from the west at least—and does credit to the taste of those who so adorned it at the shortest possible notice.

There was a short delay on the City side, the Lord Mayor presenting, not the keys of the city, but a bouquet of choice flowers, which was graciously received, and then the procession moved on at the same gentle trot, the Sheriffs and the Lord Mayor leading the way. The snow falls heavier and heavier, but it does not chill the enthusiasm of the crowds which line Fleet Street, nor drown the hearty cheers which rise at every point as the Royal carriage approaches. The Royal carriage still remains open, although the garments of its occupants are whitened by the snow flakes; and the Princess Royal, her face being protected only by a veil, continues to brave the pelting of the storm, while she at the same time graciously acknowledges the loud and prolonged salutations of the multitude. In Fleet Street the banners are thicker than ever. On Ludgate Hill they are so numerous, that it is impossible to catch a glimpse of St. Paul's until one is close under it. Every variety of National standard, Union Jack and Prussian Eagle, is displayed, besides much other bunting, the precise significance of which it is not very easy to discover. Cannon Street, though new to Royal progresses, makes a very successful debut. The windows of all the great warehouses are filled with well-dressed ladies, and every warehouse and office in the city seems to have turned out into the broad thoroughfare.

Turning round out of Cannon Street the sight presented is a novel one. Few people, however long their experience, can say that they have ever seen from one end of London Bridge to the other, but on Tuesday the roadway is kept perfectly clear, except for one line of traffic going northwards, and this, joined to the absence of the usual turmoil, produces an effect which to those accustomed to the everyday aspect of the bridge is very striking. Still, the route continued animated. Every available spot has its knot of sight-seers; some have even mounted to the top of the Monument. Lines of banners are suspended across the broad thoroughfare, the ships on the river are gaily dressed out, the bells of the City churches swell out the greetings of the crowd with their merry peals; and so the Princess passes out of the ancient City of London. St. Saviour's bells receive her on the other side of the bridge with a jingling peal, which is weak, to say the least of it, and only audible because every other sound is still.

## THE RAILWAY STATION.

It was half-past twelve when London Bridge was crossed, and at this point the Bricklayers' Arms Station is reached by the Dover Road and the Old Kent Road in about a quarter of an hour. The route has been traversed, but the enthusiasm is still sustained, and the crowds are even greater. At the Bricklayers' Arms there is an immense concourse, and it requires very great exertions to keep the road clear for every one is anxious to catch the last sight of the Princess.

The station presented an appearance very different from the one to which it ordinarily wears. Arrangements had been made by the railway company for the admission of a certain number of persons to stand upon the platform to witness the departure, and from an early hour a stream of carriages and cabs kept pouring into the yard of the station. Those who were not fortunate enough to have obtained the *entree* formed themselves into a mass outside, determined to shout a hearty "God speed you!" So anxious were the holders of tickets to obtain their places, that the seats reserved were occupied a considerable time before the Royal party could be expected to arrive, and the interval was employed in inspecting the Royal carriage, the ladies being escorted for that purpose in small parties down the platform, while the band of the Grenadier Guards performed several popular airs.

At fifteen minutes before one the strains of the National Anthem, combined with loud cheering from the crowds outside, announced the arrival of the Royal cortege, which was received by the Chairman, the Deputy-Chairman, and several directors of the company. The Princess on her arrival was so covered with snow, that before entering the station her dress was disencumbered of its unwelcome burden by one of the gentlemen of her suite. After this little incident she passed through the booking-office, leaning on the arm of her husband, to the receiving-room, the ladies rising and waving their handkerchiefs, and the gentlemen cheering with the utmost enthusiasm. A superb bouquet of flowers, which had arrived the evening before from Paris, was here presented to the Princess Frederick-William by the daughter of Mr. Eborall, the general manager of the company.

The Prince and Princess, having been joined by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Prince Alfred, the Duke of Cambridge, the Lord Mayor, and the ladies and gentlemen of their suite, proceeded to the platform. The whole assemblage rose *en masse*, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, and the gentlemen cheering until the roof rang again. Her Royal Highness, who appeared much touched at her reception, raising her veil, bowed repeatedly to the assembly as she proceeded slowly to the Royal carriage. The earliest occupant of the carriage was a little Italian greyhound, which, we were informed, was a favourite of the Princess Royal. Her Royal Highness was supported on the arm of her husband, the Prince Frederick-William, to the Royal carriage, and entered it with a light and elastic step. She was followed by the Prince, her husband, and after him Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Arthur entered the Royal compartment. Prince Albert then called the Duke of Cambridge, who was standing at some distance amidst the crowd which now surrounded the primary party, and invited him to join the party, which he did. On either side of the Royal carriage the press of people was now very great, and the cheering was loud and continual. The great object of attraction was of course the young Princess. With great good taste and feeling, she remained standing all the time the engine was being prepared for starting, and now to the one side, then to the other, she directed her regard, repeatedly acknowledging the affectionate cheers which echoed around her. Now, as on several occasions during the journey, she was evidently very much moved. At length the railway whistle gave the signal of starting, and one last cheer more was raised, loud enough and affectionate enough to have touched any Princess in the world. The train did not stop at any station, but there was no station at which a crowd had not assembled to add their contribution to the general expression of the feelings of the country. At Blackheath and other stations along the line flags were displayed and festoons and other decorations exhibited; and amid similar demonstrations the Royal party reached Gravesend at twenty-five minutes to two o'clock. Before leaving the station at Gravesend, Mr. Eborall received through the hands of Lord A. Paget, a handsome ring, formed of a large topaz surrounded with brilliants, as a recognition of his services that day.

## GRAVESEND.

The selection of Gravesend as the place of embarkation for the Royal Bride and Bridegroom was equally unexpected and welcome to those who live in or near the metropolis. The inhabitants most successfully exerted themselves to evince their loyalty; and seldom has an English town displayed a prettier holiday aspect. Bells rang out from the banner-covered steeples, flags in surprising numbers decorated the windows and streets—triumphal arches spanned the thoroughfares—and festoons of evergreens and roses hung from the balconies, and were suspended from opposite windows in extraordinary profusion. The North Kent and Tilbury lines brought large numbers of visitors, and multitudes poured into the town from Rochester, Maidstone, Dartford, and the neighbourhood. A detachment of the Royal Engineers, with their band, was drawn up at the railway station. The Royal Marines from Chatham, and the Oxfordshire Militia from Tilbury Fort, also assisted in keeping the line of route. The East Kent Militia were stationed as a guard of honour at the Royal Terrace Pier, which was selected as the point of embarkation, and the Royal escort from the railway station to the pier was formed by the West Kent Yeomanry, under the command of the Earl of Darnley. The enthusiasm of the spectators was somewhat chilled by a fall of snow, which commenced soon after twelve, but the people remained patiently in the streets, and ladies retained their places in balconies, exposed to the full inclemency of the weather until the Royal procession had passed.

At twenty-five minutes to two the Royal train arrived, and a hearty cheer from the people assembled on the railway bridge and in the vicinity of the station welcomed the illustrious visitors. Four Royal carriages were in attendance, in the first of which Prince Frederick-William and the Princess took their seats, followed by the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales. The second carriage conveyed the Countess Perponcher and Lady Churchill, Prince Alfred, and the Duke of Cambridge. The Royal suite followed, and the procession slowly took its way towards the Terrace Pier. Although the snow was falling fast, and found its way into the Royal carriage, the windows were kept down in order to gratify the people, whose greetings the Prince and Princess repeatedly acknowledged.

As soon as the railway station was cleared, the Royal party passed under a splendid triumphal arch decorated with the arms and flags of England and Prussia. The whole length of Windmill Street was occupied by stages of seats erected in front of the houses. Within the railings of St. Thomas's Almshouses the children of the Gravesend and Milton Union were stationed, and sent up a tiny cheer of welcome as the Royal carriage approached. At the intersection of Windmill Street with King Street, lofty Venetian standards floated, and festoons of white and red roses were flung across the street, having wreaths of roses suspended in the centre. At the corners of Parrock Street and the Milton Road two wonderful fir trees laden with oranges were displayed. But the prettiest sight was the vista presented by Harmer Street. This broad and handsome street is graced by a balcony along its entire length; and festoons of evergreens and white roses, suspended from the balcony, and occasionally taking a flight across the street; tall masts with pennons, and banners suspended from the windows, made up a scene of extraordinary gaiety and beauty. True lovers' knots, garlands, and wreaths, appeared everywhere, while "adieu" and wishes for the future happiness of the Princess were expressed in every kind of floral alphabet. At the termination of Harmer Street, where the Terrace Gardens begin, a grand triumphal arch, composed of evergreens, flowers, and flags, again excited the attention of the Royal party, and here again they graciously acknowledged the hearty cheers that hailed their progress to the pier.

## THE EMBARKATION.

The point at which the Princess Royal bade her long farewell to English ground was the Terrace Pier. The approach to this is one of



the best in the town; the open space or avenue by which it is enclosed is amply capacious; while the extent of the pier itself not only permitted the idea of a small procession to be entertained and carried out, but even afforded accommodation for a brilliant assemblage of spectators. Perhaps the only drawback was, that even under the most skilful arrangement its accommodation, after all, was limited, while the claims upon the Gravesend Corporation for tickets of admission to its seats exceeded the capacity of all the united pierage along the Thames. Beyond this failing, which, however, it possessed in common with every other place that could be named, the Terrace Pier was all that could be wished, and the officials of Gravesend had done their utmost to adorn it. It was carpeted with red cloth along the path actually reserved for the procession, and had sloping rows of seats on each side. The walls were hung with white banners, having alternately the initials of the bride and bridegroom in gold and black and long garlands of evergreens, intermixed with artificial flowers, which varied the effect in the most light and graceful manner. Every point of the roof from which bunting could be hung or draped was charged with such an assemblage of parti-coloured banners of all peoples and nations as were probably never gathered together before, and the effect of which, in contrast with the red and white groundwork, was very brilliant. At the end a broad banner, in which was worked the simple word "Adieu" in variegated flowers, stretched quite across the pier, the opening towards the river being closed in with scarlet draperies, which shut out the raw inclement aspect beyond, and shed a genial and much-needed look of warmth upon the interior.

The contrast which the view upon the river presented when compared with this interior, if we may so term it, of the pier itself, was most striking. All the vessels of the Royal flotilla lay close at hand and were decorated with flags. High above them all rose the Victoria and Albert, moored close alongside the end of the pier, with her slim, exquisitely-tapered hull and tapering masts, with every rope hauled taut, and her general appearance rather suggesting the idea that she was a beautiful model to be looked at, than ever intended to skim over the tempestuous seas at the rate of nearly eighteen knots an hour. At her fore, main, and mizen hung large and most tastefully-finished garlands of evergreens, and flowers draped with coloured ribbons and surmounted with the Royal crown. Near and around the yacht by a small flotilla of kindred boats, all with their steam up, and everything ready for a start. There were the Admiralty yacht *Black Eagle*, the *Vivid*, the late Royal yacht the *Osborne*, and others, all more or less fleet and fairly-looking. Together with these were two determined, obstinate, blunt-looking craft, the *Murphy* and *Lapwing* gun-boats, which seemed as if they had charge of all, and were the natural guardians and protectors of their more slender consorts on either side. All these vessels had flags at their mast-heads, and were surrounded with a crowd of river steamers, which were so dressed and bedizened with ribbons, evergreens, and streamers, and withal so crowded with over thousands, that the whole scene, under ordinary circumstances, would have been gay and animating. Gay and animating, however, it certainly was not. The occasion was itself by no means mirthful. The weather, too, had something to do with this depressing influence. At all times cold and ungenial, it hourly threatened to become worse, till at last a heavy fall of snow set in. Dense clouds obscured the horizon, and the drift of flakes flew across the river in such blinding thickness that it was at times difficult to distinguish even the sombre outlines of Tilbury Fort, while all towards the mouth of the Thames was dark and gloomy in the last degree.

It was arranged, in order to leave the streets clear for the Royal cortege, that all the places on the Terrace Pier were to be occupied before half-past twelve o'clock. After that hour none were to be admitted. Accordingly by eleven o'clock many persons had arrived, and from that hour they continued to pass beneath the draped entrance of the pier in rapid succession. As they occupied their seats, and all the spaces allotted to them were filled, the pier presented a most gay and brilliant aspect, which increased as the time wore on, and uniforms and corporate robes were mixed with the rich array of ladies' costumes. Soon after eleven o'clock the guard of honour of the Royal Marines, with their fine band, took up their position in front of the pier entrance in Harmer Street. The Mayor of Maidstone, with his massive badge and chain of office, was the next arrival of importance. He was followed by the Mayor of Rochester; next came the Recorder of Rochester, with the Mayor of Gravesend (Mr. Troughton), and the members of the town council and aldermen of the borough. Colonel Elen, commandant of Chatham garrison; Colonel Kelly, commandant of Tilbury Fort; Colonel Sandham, commandant of the Royal Engineers, and other officers, were present.

Perhaps, however, the most interesting arrivals were those of the fifty-eight young ladies who were to strew flowers under the feet of the Bride. They were all uniformly attired in light white dresses, with mantles of blue trimmed with swan's-down, and on their heads a wreath of drooping lilies of the valley. With much good taste the young ladies selected for this graceful act of homage to the Princess were nearly all children. Their faces were radiant with delight, and their own good looks and innocence furnished an ornament which art could never have supplied. The fair commander of this juvenile band was Miss Troughton, daughter of the Mayor; and this young lady held a splendid bouquet, which she was to present to the Princess Royal.

At about half-past one o'clock news arrived that the Royal train was at the station, and all was bustle and excitement. The small procession of the town authorities was arranged in all its minute distinctions as to grade, and with a proper difference as to place between the "Oars" of Rochester and "Sergeant-at-Mace" of Maidstone. The fifty-eight ladies, too, each now carrying an exquisitely-shaped open basket, filled with cut flowers, were arranged on both sides of the path down the centre of the pier, and waited with impatience for the moment when they were to scatter their scented offerings before the young couple. They had not long to wait. The cheers came nearer and nearer, till at last the heavy curtains which screened the entrance to the pier were thrown back, and the cortege was seen descending the hill towards the entrance. Viewed from this point the little procession had a most curious effect as it moved on, apparently set in a framework of flowers and evergreens, and amid cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

At the pier they were received with the usual salute from the guard of honour, and the first carriage instantly after drew up at the entrance. From it alighted Prince Frederick-William of Prussia, who assisted his Bride to descend, and after the Royal couple came the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales. In compliance with some stentorian injunctions issued just before the advent of the Royal party there was very little cheering on the pier itself, and the good taste of this arrangement among such a number of people, in such a comparatively confined space, was obvious. Still, however, it could not altogether prevent the cheers which greeted the Bride as she stood leaning on her husband's arm. Her face was slightly flushed as if with the excitement of the scene, and, with her eyes red as if from weeping, she courted in return for the reverences which welcomed her, and seemed, though self-possessed, to look around with something of a feeling of timidity and hesitation. Her Royal husband was of course received with a most marked welcome, which he seemed to feel, though, as usual, he always left his Bride to receive the ovations offered. As soon as the first bustle of the arrival was over, the town-clerk advanced and presented the address of the Mayor and Corporation with a few words so muttered as to be inaudible to all, perhaps, except the Royal Bridgroom, who accepted the address, but acknowledged it no further than by bowing. This address was as follows:—

"May it please your Royal Highnesses, We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Gravesend, in the county of Kent, cheerfully embrace this highly-prized opportunity of offering our sincere and hearty congratulations to your Royal Highnesses on your marriage.

"In common with the rest of our countrymen, we declare our great satisfaction at an event which, as we trust and believe, will tend to cement more closely our political relations with our ancient and valued Protestant Ally.

"We desire to testify our gratification that this ancient borough has been selected as the point of your embarkation.

"We venture to express our sincere belief that the illustrious Prussian nation will find all the domestic, social, and political advantages so prominently displayed in our Gracious Sovereign.

"And we heartily pray, God bless you both."

This ceremony over, the Mayor's little daughter advanced, and with a simple grace presented the Princess with a bouquet. Her Royal Highness smiled and courted as she took it, and then, with a graceful cent one in her hand, but this was given to her by Prince Frederick-William, while she herself carried that given to her by Miss Troughton. Proceeded then by the procession of the local authorities, to which no one vouchsafed a single glance, the Royal party moved down the pier. The yards of all the vessels of the flotilla were manned, and as the Princess with her husband stepped upon the gangway leading to the Royal yacht the cheers were deafening. Once the Princess had turned and looked back upon the pier, at all the windows of which hats and handkerchiefs were waving, and then, slowly entering the saloon of the quarter-deck, was seen no more.

The Royal party waited on board nearly three-quarters of an hour, during which all on the pier stood in anxious expectation watching the send of snow which drifted past, and the heavy banks of clouds that seemed to rest upon the very water. The interval was occupied by the sailors of the Royal yacht in shipping an almost fabulous quantity of baggage with characteristic glee and readiness, and by some speculative boatmen, with inimitable coolness, in landing a crowd of persons on the lighter to which the Royal yacht was moored, and allowing the mob to peer into its saloons for the small charge of one penny. These cool intruders, however, were soon removed.

The same interval also afforded an opportunity for a display of seamanship on the part of one of the vessels of the Royal flotilla, which concluded a short series of manoeuvres by running it close up through one of the cabin windows of the Royal yacht. At this it was announced that the Royal party were returning, after having landed on board the vessel. None, however, were quite firm in their opinion as to the result, and more or less suspected that the heavy train had been in the long parting interview between the young Bride and her brother. Such was indeed the case, and the emotion exhibited by the Royal party on their return on deck showed how affecting the parting had been. The Prince Consort maintained his composure, but he appeared very grave. With less self-command the Princess of Wales and Prince Alfred made little attempt to conceal their grief, and the latter especially wept bitterly.

With the Royal party came the Bridgroom, and as the Prince Consort left he again warily shook him by the hand. The Princess doing the same. All then quitted the vessel and remained standing at the head of the gangway, while the Royal yacht cast off her lawners and prepared to start. The Prince Consort stood till then watching with anxious eyes the movements of the yacht, which suddenly he seemed to recollect something, or to wish to return and bid those on board once more good-bye. He had half-proceeded down the gangway with this intention, when there was another display of seamanship on the part, as it was said, of some other vessel of the squadron, which, apparently with the most cool intent, ran direct into the Terrace Pier, shaking it almost to the foundation, and smacking its own paddle-box to pieces. The shock was violent, and the Prince himself was so startled as to hasten back up the gangway, which, like a bridge, led from the yacht to the pier. This incident evidently caused him to abandon his intention of going on board again, and the Royal yacht began to cast off, and swing with her head towards the centre of the river. As the paddles went round the quick flashes of broad red flame through the snowstorm, followed by the sullen boom of cannon, showed that old Tilbury was at last saluting for the departure. The Prince Consort waved his hand to the Royal Bridgroom again and again, but kept his composure, but not so did the young Princess. Neither could conceal his sorrow, and neither tried to do so, but stood brushing away the tears from their eyes, and still watching the Royal yacht, till as her distance from the shore increased Prince Alfred fairly hid his face in his handkerchief. On such an occasion there were not many who could resist the contagious influence of a sorrow so innocent and so sincere. At last the Prince Consort, waving his hand to his young son-in-law, prepared to return. Something like a procession was again formed, and the Royal party returned as before, with the last echoes of the saluting guns still ringing in their ears, and the Royal yacht still close at hand, but fast disappearing into the snow-storm and banks of heavy clouds that hung over the water. The Prince Consort with the Princess entered the carriage almost instantly, and amid the most tumultuous demonstrations of loyalty from the crowd outside. The same enthusiastic welcome which marked the arrival of the Royal cortege greeted its departure.

After the departure of the Royal yacht the Mayor gave a *dejeuner* at the Assembly Rooms to the officials, the escort, and the principal inhabitants. The town was partly illuminated, and a bonfire, a display of fireworks, and a ball at night concluded the festivities.

In the course of the evening intelligence reached Gravesend that the Royal yacht ran into a collier at the Lower Hope, and carried away the tail of the latter. The Victoria and Albert immediately slackened speed, but seeing that the damage inflicted was but slight, and that a boat had put out from the Prince Frederick-William (one of the Royal Mail's Company's steamboats, which accompanied the Royal yacht down the river), Captain Dorman resumed his voyage. Mr. Churchward, manager of the Royal Mail Company, having boarded the collier to see whether any assistance was needed, found her able to pursue her voyage without danger, and the Prince Frederick-William then returned to Gravesend.

The travelling-dress of the Princess Frederick-William was of drab silk with green trimmings, a black velvet mantle, and over it a berrous; a bonnet of maroon velvet with white ostrich feathers, and a black veil.

The incidents which form the subjects of nearly the whole of the Illustrations relating to the Royal Marriage which are contained in the present number, were described in detail in our last week's impression, and to this, such of our readers who require any explanation of them will no doubt refer.

**MURDER BY A MADMAN.**—William Comstock, of Hamilton, New York State, recently murdered his father and mother after so shocking a manner, that, apart from other evidences, it is clear he is insane. His own account of the matter, however, leaves no doubt as to that. He says that for about four or five days something seemed to tell him he must have a number of hearts; this was repeated to him many times during the day: some one who lived in Sherburne seemed to telegraph for them. "Three or four days ago I attempted to kill my father to get his heart. Yesterday I went again, and placed an axe in the room, intending, if I could find my brother and his wife sitting down, to kill them both at once. It seemed as if I must have both their hearts; but I did not find them so situated. About dark I went over to my father's, and found him and my mother sitting—she was sewing. I immediately struck her with a skillet on the head, and broke it. I then struck my father over the head three or four times with the remains of the skillet, and attempted to get the axe. After knocking my father down I got the axe and cut out their hearts, and put them in the stove and burned them. This voice seemed to tell me that their hearts must be burned. After the deed I washed my hands, and after remaining in the house a short time left, and went down to A. Gusting's. After remaining there a short time, I went down to the house of Harmon Gustin and told them to get me a quart of cider and bottle; and after obtaining it left for my father's house, without mentioning anything concerning the deed. On arriving, I lay down upon the lounge, near my father and mother, and slept for some time—until near morning; on awaking, I left the house, and met several persons coming towards it. I do not recollect who I had informed of the deed previous to this. As they approached me they asked me what I had been doing. I told them it was none of their business. Part of the company held me while a couple of them went to the house, and afterwards they took me to Potter's, where I was arrested. During the night, after the deed, I attempted to end my life, and thus close the tragedy. I afterwards went to my brother's house to kill him and his wife. I kicked the panels of the door in, but they had gone away."

## PROGRAMME OF THE PRUSSIAN FETES.

The "Times" on the Royal Marriage.—It is generally the lot of the woman to be uprooted, as it were, from the place of her birth, and from the midst of kith and kin, to be transplanted among strangers, there again to invest her affections, and acquire new habits and tastes. Hard as it may seem, it is a condition of the sex, and nature has given them in youth a pliancy that adapts itself to the new situation. So, in this respect, the Princess Frederick-William of Prussia has only to go through what is suffered by every young lady who marries either her partner at a ball, or a clergyman at a distant living, or an officer going on foreign service. What can be said of the strangeness of a foreign court, the novelty of its manners and ideas, or the jealousies likely to be created by the arrival of the stately English bride arriving in a new neighbourhood and plunged into a new family? The wrench, indeed, may be great for the moment, but it is soon over; a young, docile, and generous nature takes a new start, and dates a larger growth, from being surrounded by new faces, fresh minds, and unknown scenes. Very wisely, therefore, the Queen has not thought it necessary, nor would it indeed be consistent with the usages of the Prussian Court, to surround the Princess Royal with a bevy of English ladies. Our own history furnishes too many examples of the mischief done by French, Portuguese, German, and other foreign ladies, brought over by queens to soften the rigours of their exile. Of course their importance depended on the complete isolation of their mistress, and on the establishment of a confidence with her at the cost of her husband and adopted country. That, too, would provoke a more than equal counter jealousy, and the only result would be a gulf never to be passed between the queen and her husband's friends and subjects. Any temporary trial of feeling would be better than the risk of so utter and incurable an evil. Our Princess Royal therefore goes forth alone, leaning only on the arm and advice of her husband, and depending on his friends for that daily interchange of sympathy necessary to the life of all generous natures. No doubt, the trial of such a parting was severe, both to the one who leaves us for ever and to those who have now lost the chief star of their youthful circle. But the tears that flowed on Tuesday will soon be wiped away; time will soon heal the surface wounds of young and vigorous natures; and before long the separation itself will open new sources of interest and fresh interchanges of feeling and thought.

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**PRUSSIA AND THE INDIAN MUTINY.**—A communication has been received from the Hon. C. A. Murray, Mr. Secretary of State, to the effect that the Shah of Persia and the Sultan of Turkey had declared their intention to contribute to the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian mutiny. When it is remembered that less than a year since we were at war with Persia, and that only three or four months have elapsed since the last British troops left the Persian Gulf, the act will be better appreciated.

**THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.**—The bride and bridegroom will be conducted to the marble staircase, at the foot of which their Royal Highnesses are to be received by the grand almoner of the Court, and then conducted to the marble chamber, where the Royal family will await the newly-married pair.

The officers of the garrison and the principal officers of Potsdam will be presented to the Royal party.

At four o'clock dinner at the residence of the Prince and Princess of Prussia. The court will be in the evening at the residence of the Prince and Princess of Prussia. The court will be in the evening at the residence of the Prince and Princess of Prussia.

February 8.—The Royal Highnesses will drive by Zehlendorf, along the side of the road to the station of Behren, where the court will proceed to Berlin. Their Royal Highnesses will leave the carriage at the following order:—A pocket of oranges, &c. The order is more or less as observed above.

Without the Gate of Brandenburg, the august pair will be received by the Governor of the town, General Wrangel, Major-General Altenleben, and the President of the Peace. The cortege will then move on, and passing by the beautiful Avenue of Lanes (Unter Linden) will repair to the palace. A salute of 21 guns will be fired the moment the Royal Highnesses pass the Brandenburg Gate. Their Royal Highnesses will be received at the foot of the grand staircase by the Princess of the Royal house, and conducted to the White Chamber, where they will be received by the Princesses of the Royal family. At four o'clock a grand banquet in the White Chamber. Supper in private.

Tuesday, February 9.—At one o'clock, *dejeuner-d'adieu* at the residence of the newly-married pair. Seven o'clock, *dinner* in the Chamber of the Cavaliers and in the picture gallery of the Palace. Eight o'clock, *bal-poissonade* in the White Chamber.

Wednesday, February 10.—Dinner at the residence of H.R.H. the Prince of Prussia. Seven o'clock in the evening, *galá representation* at the opera.

Thursday, February 11.—Dinner *en famille* at the house of H.R.H. Prince Charles of Prussia. Assembly in the evening at the residence of H.R.H. the Prince of Prussia.

Not only is Berlin doing its utmost to give a fitting welcome to the newly-married couple, but the provinces also are sparing no expense or trouble to give adequate expression to their love and loyalty. In the Prussian capital, however, the grandest demonstrations will of course take place. A platform to hold 1,000 people has been already erected on the line of procession destined to usher the Royal pair triumphantly into the city, and unprecedented sums have been paid for the seats. No traffic has been allowed with reference to the small space lying between the Brandenburg Gate and the Royal Palace, the Government having caused it to be reserved exclusively for the poorer classes. On the day of the arrival, prologues, written for the occasion, are to be spoken in every theatre, and all the public buildings and offices closed. On the night of the wedding-day in London every town in Prussia was illuminated, and as soon as the news of the termination of the ceremony arrived by telegraph, it was everywhere communicated to the people by joy-bells and the thunder of cannon.

The province of Saxony, in Prussia, will present the Prince and Princess with a work of art in solid silver, representing the arms of the Royal family and of the different territories of which the province is formed; and the town of Magdeburg intends to give an equestrian statue of the Emperor Otto in silver, weighing 50 lbs.

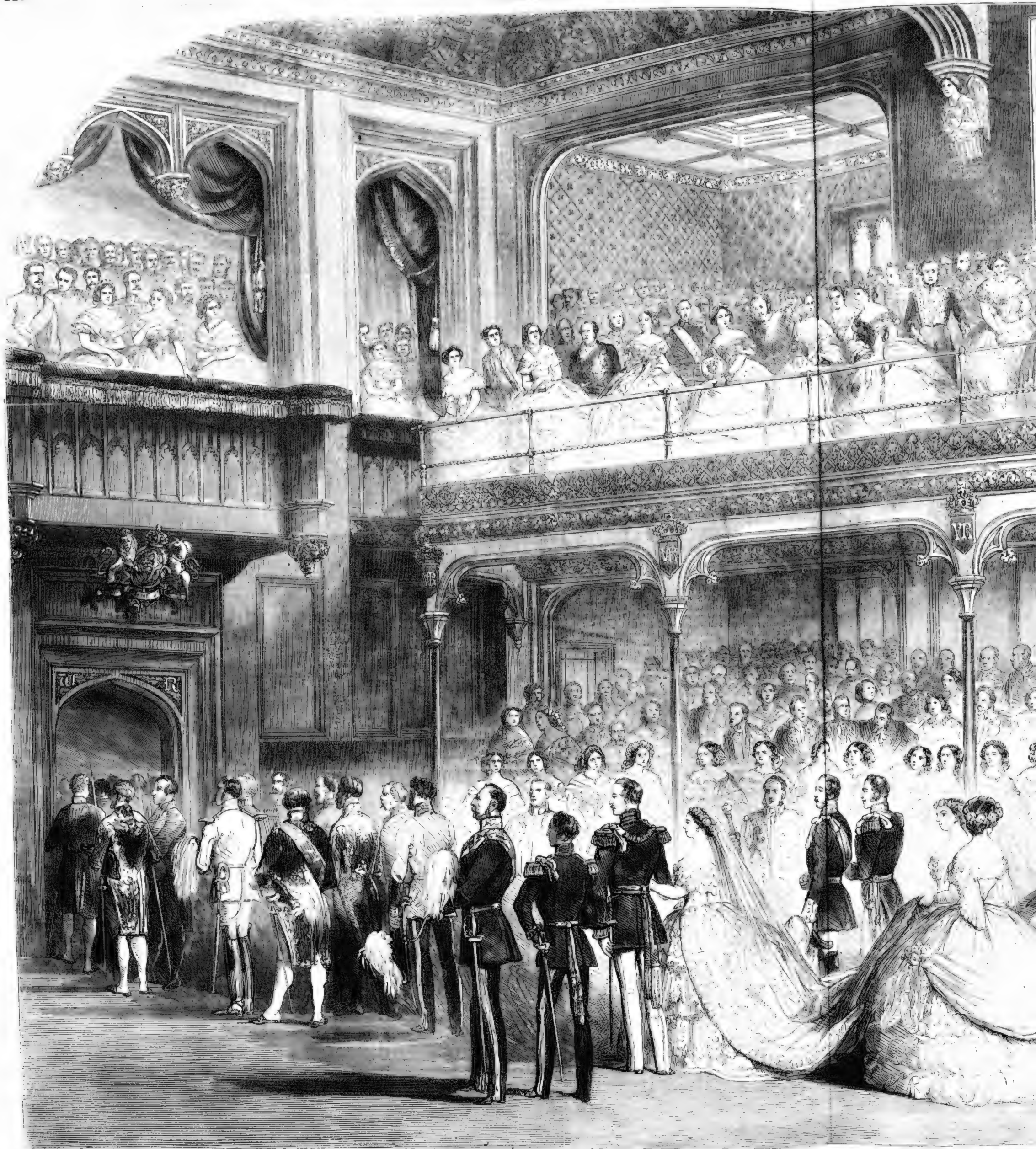
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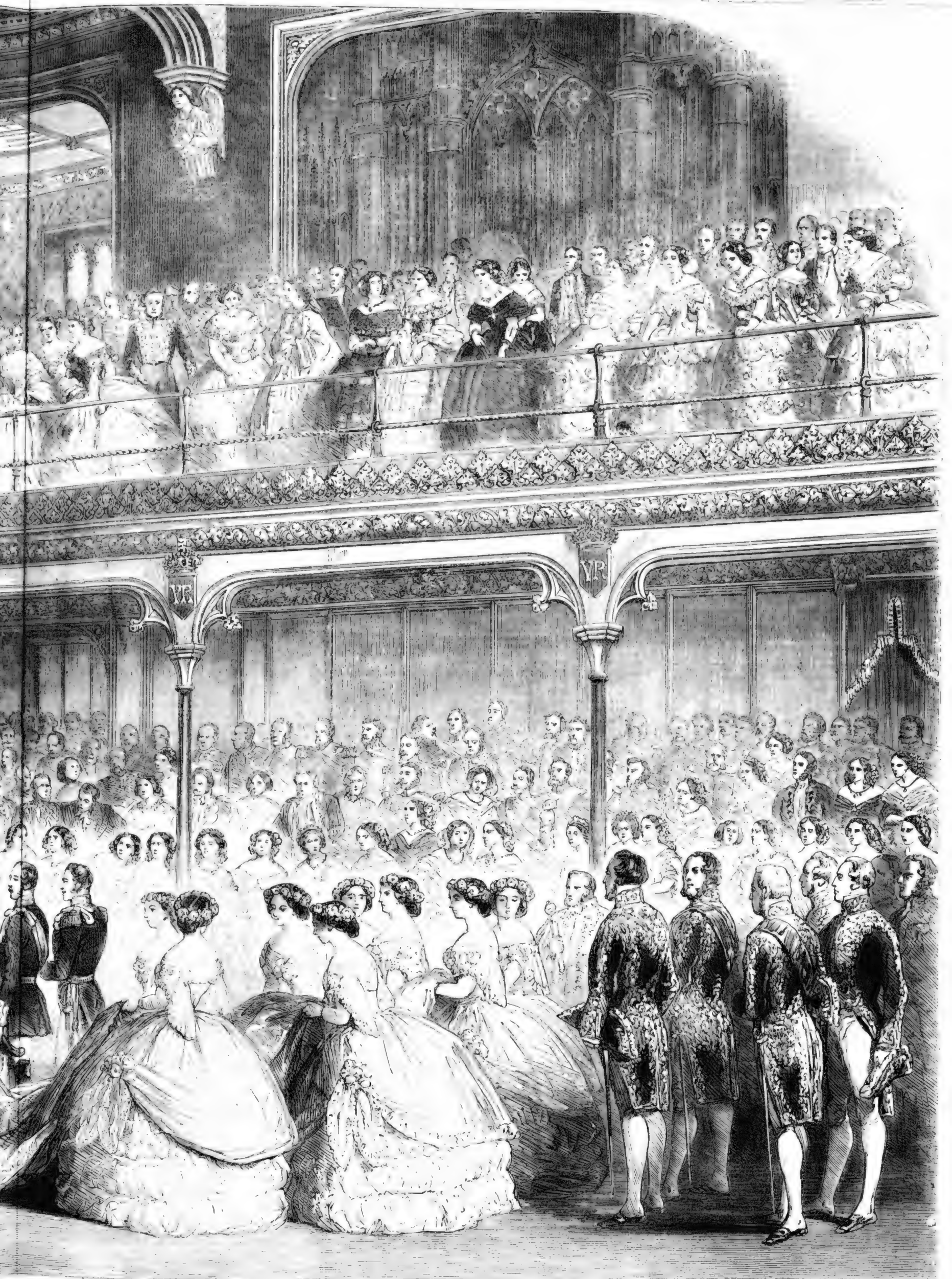
• "Cou" signifies a reception of all and any persons who are entitled by their rank and station to be present at Court festivities.





THE BRIDAL PROCESSION PASSING ALONG THE AISLE OF THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.





THE AISLE OF THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.



### THE ROYAL MARRIAGE NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

Published on Saturday last, containing Twelve Pages of Engravings relating to the Marriage of the Princess Royal, with representations of the Bridal Presents, the Wedding Cake, and an Engraving of a Large Dessert. 26 inches by 22, printed separately from the Paper, of

### THE CEREMONY IN THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES.

With Portraits of the Chief Distinguished Personages present, has been re-printed, and may now be obtained of all booksellers and newsvenders. Price (with supplement and separate engraving) 5d., or free by post for seven stamps.

With the "Illustrated Times" of Saturday, Jan. 23, was issued a large and highly-finished Engraving, printed separately from the Paper, comprising

### PORTRAITS OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL AND THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

Included in an appropriate Emblematical Border.

This Number is still on sale, price (including the Portraits) 4d., or free by post for five stamps.

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Twenty-four Pages, Price 4d., or Stamped 5d.,

### THE LEVIATHAN NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

Containing a History of the Origin, Mode of Construction, and Landing of this gigantic Ship; with the simplest Statistical Information respecting her Cost, her particular and general Dimensions, her Passenger Accommodation, her means of Propulsion, and anticipated Speed. The whole illustrated by a Popular Account of the History of Steam Navigation from the early essays of Bell and Fulton to the latest results of modern times, and illustrated with VERY NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

Subscribers who preserve their copies of the "Illustrated Times" for binding are informed that the "Leviathan Number" will be requisite to complete their sets.

### ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR. MASTER PIECES OF MODERN ART.

The Proprietors of the "Illustrated Times" inform their subscribers that they have been engaged for many months past in the preparation of a series of most highly-finished Engravings on a large scale, to be printed separately from the paper, and which they propose to issue at short intervals throughout the coming year. Specimens of these Engravings will be shortly in the hands of the newsvenders, and the Proprietors will allow these specimens to speak for themselves, feeling confident that they will more than realise any eulogy they could bestow upon them.

The first of these Engravings will be issued early in the present year. Some idea of the sterling and interesting character of the series may be gained from the following list of subjects already completed:—

The Return from Hawking	Painted by Sir E. Landseer, R.A.
The Wolf and the Lamb	W. Mulready, R.A.
Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman	C. Leslie, R.A.
The Shepherd's Chief Mourner	Sir E. Landseer, R.A.
The Canterbury Pilgrims	T. Stothard, R.A.
The Young Princess in the Tower	Paul Delaroche.
Happy as a King	W. Mulready, R.A.
Crossing the Bridge	Sir E. Landseer, R.A.
Family Happiness	M. Jones.
Old English Hospitality	G. Cattermole.
The Sanctuary	Sir E. Landseer, R.A.
Crossing the Brook	J. M. W. Turner, R.A.
The Death of Queen Elizabeth	Paul Delaroche.
The Last In	W. Mulready, R.A.
Woodland Dance	T. Stothard, R.A.
A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society	Sir E. Landseer, R.A.

### VALUABLE MAPS ON A LARGE SCALE.

During the present year the Proprietors will also issue at least Six Elaborately-embellished Maps, the same size as the Map of London, published by them in March last. The first of these will be

### A GRAND MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES,

from the recent Ordnance Surveys, and including all the Railways throughout the Kingdom. The size will be 40 inches by 35 inches.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

STAMPED EDITION TO GO FREE BY POST.

3 months, 3s. 10d.; 6 months, 7s. 8d.; 12 months, 15s. 2d.

Subscriptions to be by P.O. order, payable to JOHN ROSS, 148, Fleet Street. It is necessary that Four stamps be forwarded with all applications to the Publisher of the "Illustrated Times" for single copies of the paper. For two copies SEVEN Stamps will be sufficient.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1858.

We have to observe, in reply to numerous complaints of difficulty experienced by regular subscribers in procuring their copies of the "Illustrated Times" last week, that the fault lay entirely with ourselves and not with the agents. Our readers will understand that the labour of preparing so large a number of accurate illustrations of an event which occurred only a few days previous to the issue of our early edition was a most onerous one, and caused a delay of some hours in the publication of the number. This, coupled with the unprecedented demand for our paper, which on the occasion in question attained a sale of quadruple its ordinary circulation, will account for, and we trust excuse, the disappointment to which our readers were subjected.

### FOREIGN REFUGEES AND FRENCH COLONELS.

It appears that many of the French Government journals are of opinion that certain refugees and supposed conspirators at present in England ought to be given up to Louis Napoleon's police. It has not yet been explained how the proposed extradition should take place, nor have the names been given of those persons to whom the French Emperor would have it applied; but the Chief Policeman of Paris would doubtless have no difficulty in selecting the victims if the English Government would only consent to hunt them down. In case our Government should not think fit to do so, certain bellicose French colonels have even offered to come and fetch them, though fortunately for them their propositions are not likely to be accepted—a fact of which they were of course well aware when they made them. Indeed, the only thing worth notice in connection with the vain-glorious epistles of these commanders in little is the circumstance of their having been printed in the "Moniteur," the recognised Government organ. After this there ought really to be an end to the complaints of French officials as to the insulting attitude exhibited by the English press towards the Emperor; for we are sure no English newspaper ever proposed to interfere between Louis Napoleon and his subjects, in spite of the violation by that monarch, even of his own laws, whereas the official journal of the French Government absolutely publishes—and by publishing half recognises—direct offers to invade England, and this

simply on account of the strict legality of the conduct of the English Government.

Those Frenchmen who complain that we do not give up unconvicted, indeed unaccused, men to the vengeance of their enemies, either forget or never knew that even if Orsini and his accomplices had been plotting against the life of our Queen—whom we honour and respect in a manner quite unknown to the French of modern times—even then we say it would have been impossible to arrest them until some positive indication of their guilt had been discovered. It is monstrous to demand that we should violate the sanctity of our laws in the interest of a foreign sovereign, when we should shrink from doing so for the sake of our own Queen.

As for the French colonels with their idle braggadocio, we think we cannot do better than refer them to an instructive little episode in the history of Louis XV.'s reign, which will enable them to judge of the treatment they might expect if they ventured to England with the intention of executing a *razzia* in Leicester Square. That exemplary monarch had been offended by a pamphlet which had written scandalous things about Madame de Pompadour and the *Pare aux Caris*, and was very anxious to have a little conversation with him in France, probably with some ulterior view, such as tearing him into four pieces in the *Damien* style. The pamphlet would not go to France, and the English Government were asked to send him there. They declined to accede to this request, but the French King was allowed to despatch a certain number of officers to London, where they arrived fully determined to "take the wild beast in his lair"—if it may be allowed to adopt the style of the French colonels. However, in less than twelve hours the London populace, merely as ever, discovered what the foreign officers were about, caught them, ducked them in the Thames, and sent them home again.

A French colonel is too terrible a personage to be ducked in the Thames, but the episode we have brought forward is nevertheless worth studying.

### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY will hold levees at St. James's Palace, on the following days, at two o'clock:—Thursday, 15th inst.; Wednesday, 10th of March next; Wednesday, 15th of March next.

THE QUEEN has appointed Dr. LIVINGSTONE Consul in the district of Quilimane, Sena, and Tete, on the Eastern Coast of Africa.

ENGLISH KINGS, of the depot of the 4th Regiment, at Deal, has committed suicide by shooting himself while under arrest, waiting trial by general court-martial.

IT IS CONTRARY TO ESTABLISHED RULE for the members of the Royal Family to accept any article that may be offered to them; and upon the occasion of the Princess Royal's wedding, so many people were anxious to make her Royal Highness some offering, that it was found necessary to adhere most rigidly to the rule.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY has granted a sum of money to Mr. Robert Mallet, from the Government Grant Fund, to enable that gentleman to make researches into the phenomenon of the recent earthquake in Italy.

MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT'S return to England, in her original rôle of the "Swedish Nightingale," is whispered. It is said, too, that Madame Castellan will pass part of the season in London.

UPWARDS OF 6,000 SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS will shortly be on their passage to England from India.

A SELECT COMMITTEE OF ROYAL ARTILLERY OFFICERS have decided not to recommend the reparing of the monster mortar for future experiments.

M. DE ROTHSCHILD, of Vienna, gave a grand banquet on the 22nd ult. to celebrate the signing of the treaty relative to the free navigation of the Danube. It was attended by two members of the Cabinet—M. de Bruck and M. de Tölgessburg—and by the Ambassadors of Bavaria, Württemberg, and Turkey. It is stated that the French representative was invited to attend, but that, by direction of his Government, he declined.

A NEW OPERA, by H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, is forthcoming at Coburg.

THE OPERA BY SIGNOR VERDI, about to be produced at Naples, is not, it is said, his long-announced "King Lear," but bears the title of "Una Vindetta in Domino."

MR. CHARLES KEAN is seriously indisposed. He is suffering from the effects of overwork and consequent nervous exhaustion, complicated by an attack of influenza.

MR. BELLAMY, the Lancashire magistrate, who was sentenced in November to be imprisoned in the Queen's Bench for one year for appropriating to himself two pounds extracted from men charged with killing rabbits, has been liberated. The exposure and disgrace brought on a severe illness, which threatened even his life.

GENERAL HAYWOOD, we hear, has left behind him valuable papers, more or less autobiographical; papers descriptive of his feelings as a religious man engaged in war, of his mode of dealing with his troops, and of his relations to great governing officials.

A MEMOIR OF COUNT RABUTZKY is about to be published at Stuttgart. The author says that it was dictated and corrected by the Field-Marshal himself, and that the compiles had access to all Rabutzky's private correspondence, which is most extensive and varied.

THE POLISH JOURNALS are full of the details of Madame Viardot's success at Warsaw. Madame Viardot is on her way back to Paris.

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, according to the last census, amounts to upwards of 60 millions of souls—55 millions in Russia (properly so called), 5 in Poland, 2 in Finland, 3 in the Caucasus, 4 in Siberia, and 800,000 in Russian America.

MORE TROOPERS are to be sent from France to China: 760 to sail on the 15th of next month, and two more transports to follow.

THE SALARY OF FRENCH BISHOPS is raised from 12,000 to 15,000 francs, from the beginning of the present year.

THE HON. MR. MURRAY, the English plenipotentiary at Teheran, is reported to be dangerously ill.

SEVERAL DEATHS have occurred in London from injuries received in the crowd which filled the streets on the Princess Royal's wedding night.

THE DEATH OF MR. PEACHE, of Wimbledon, who, commencing life in humble circumstances, became at length the owner of £50,000 a year, is recorded. The whole of his estate falls to the Rev. Alfred Peaché, curate of Hitherfield, Hants.

COMPLAINTS ARE MADE BY THE OPERA MANAGERS at Constantinople of the difficulty in pleasing the Turks. Neither Italian, German, nor French music goes down with them. On the other hand, the dances enjoy the most distinguished favour.

THE REV. RICHARD JARVIS, of St. Bee's College, Cumberland, is dead.

GENERAL CHANGARNIER announces, that as the decree which exiled several French generals has not been repeated, it is not at present his intention to return to France.

THE TRIAL OF THE BRITISH BANK DIRECTORS will take place about the 15th inst. Between the Crown and the defendants the services of thirty-six gentlemen of the long robe have been retained for the occasion.

A LADY, who had BEEN MATRON AT REBY SCHOOL, committed suicide lately, under the impression that she had been reflected upon in "Tom Brown's School-days."

MR. GEORGE HUNSON lost a son—a captain in the 6th Dragoon Guards—in the action recently fought by Colonel Seaton's force at Gungere, near Allypohur.

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE AUGUSTUS CONSTANTINE PHIPPS, commonly called the Earl of Mulgrave, is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia.

RACHEL has bequeathed to Napoleon III. her beautiful marble bust of the First Consul, and her own bust to Prince Napoleon, who, it is stated in private circles, has legally recognised one of her sons.

AT THE HOTEL LAMBERT (in Paris), which is the head-quarters of Polish emigration, a course of lectures on the poetry of the late Adam Mickiewicz, delivered by some amateur, has been forbidden by the police.

THE TENOR DUPREZ gave his farewell performance in Paris on Monday evening.

A NEW GOVERNOR OF WHITEHORSE SPRING DEPARTS for a day, when some regulations as to the business to be attended to will be adopted, with the view of confining the business to bona fide attendants and their clerks.

THREE MEN WERE HANGED FOR MURDER in Sonoma, California, on the 11th ult. They were all intoxicated at the time, the Sheriff having furnished them with gin at their own request. One was too drunk to stand. They all confessed their guilt.

THE KING OF WURTEMBERG is slowly but steadily recovering from his violent attack of influenza.

THE EARL OF DERRY gave a grand dinner on Wednesday at his mansion in St. James's Square, to his political friends in the House of Lords.

DURING THE LATE SEVERE FROST at Troyes (France), the wolves, pressed by hunger, quitted the forest of Othe in large numbers, and committed great depredations in the neighbouring villages.

HARON BRUNOW is expected to arrive as Russian Ambassador at our Court towards the end of this month.

### THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

HOWEVER one may be inclined to agree with the divine Williams, that "parting is such sweet sorrow," when it simply means the adieu between two young recently-introduced lovers who have the hope of a speedy meeting, I would venture to suggest that it is robbed of all its sweetness when it is the severance of two affectionate parents and a very young girl who is leaving the spot where she has passed her entire life to dwell in a strange place, and among strangers, without the hope of return. I do not know whether I was singular in my feelings, but the sight of the poor little bride passing through the city on her tour of departure seemed to me a very touching one. From the appearance of her eyes and cheeks, she had apparently been crying, and, at least at the point where I saw the *cortège*, she was too much overcome to return any acknowledgment of the loud cheers with which she was greeted. The enthusiasm was general, the streets were hung with gay flags, and as for Temple Bar, it must have done Mr. Peter Cunningham's heart good to see how nobly his old friend was decorated with evergreens and banners. The weather was awful—a sharp snow "balling" under the hoofs of the horses, and rendering traffic dangerous, and an east wind blowing keenly enough to shave the bearded Prussians in the Royal suite. Our visitors have had "Queen's weather" during their stay, and it is a pity the last day turned out so badly, as it must have interfered sadly with the rampantly-demonstrative loyalty of the people of Gravesend and their energetic Mayor, who not only went to a large expense in the mere ordinary festive materials of garlands, banners, triumphal arches, and red cloth, but actually imported from London a very talented literary gentleman, distinguished for his unswerving attachment to Church and State, to see that the thing was properly done.

By the way, talking of loyalty and congratulations, did you notice two special points in connection with the address presented by the Corporation of London to her we must now call the Princess Frederick-William of Prussia? The first was, that while the address utterly excluded the Prince Consort, and spoke only of the care shown for the Princess by her maternal parent, the reply carefully supplied the omission, and mentioned both the parents. The second point that struck me was the exceeding bad taste which induced the framer of the reply to insert such a sentence as this:—

"Whilst I confidently follow my beloved husband to a distant country, where the esteem and love which he so deservedly enjoys will be a security for my kind and constant affection, your assurance that you will sometimes think of me when I depart will lessen the pangs of separation."

No one can possibly have any other feelings than those of respect and affection for the little Princess; but it requires the possession of very strong powers of imagination to induce one to believe that her future life will be rendered happier by the thought that she lives in the recollection of the Lord Mayor, Mr. De Jersey, and Deputy Postress!

A curious feeling seems to be arising among respecting our alliance with France. The sentiments emanated by the army of Lyons, the soldiers of the 82nd Regiment, and others, in their congratulatory addresses to the Emperor, promulgated as they were officially by the "Moniteur," the official organ, have given rise to unpleasant thoughts in the minds of us sober-going, literally-translating Britons. Nor is this idea that the volcano is but rumbling previous to the grand eruption, confined to England.

### THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

LYCEUM—OLYMPIC—HAYMARKET.

MR. WESTLAND MARSTON is much to be commended for having shaken off the trammels of conventionality, and given us a pretty little sketch of modern life and manners, in his new piece, "A Hard Struggle," produced at the LYCEUM on Monday night. The plot is simple. Mr. Trevor (Mr. Barrett), an old well-to-do farmer, and his household, consisting of his ward, Reuben Holt (Mr. C. Dillon), and his grandniece Amy (Miss A. Conquest), are expecting the return from Madeira of his daughter Lilian (Mrs. C. Dillon), to whom Reuben has been betrothed since childhood. The young lady returns, but not in the same frame of mind as she left home; she has seen the world, and a warm-hearted, polished young surgeon, Percus Graham (Mr. Shore), has supplanted in her affections the rough, honest, hearty Reuben. This the poor country suitor soon discovers, and the "hard struggle" is that raging in his breast to endeavour calmly to give her up to his successful rival without animosity. His good angel conquers, and the two lovers are finally made happy, while he consoles himself in the present love, and with the prospective hand, of little Amy. Mr. Dillon's acting was one of the most finished bits of character I have ever seen—pure, natural pathos, unexaggerated by rant or false emotion. Mr. Shore looked and played like a gentleman; Mrs. Dillon exhibited much womanly feeling; and Mr. Barrett gave an artistic rendering to a very small part. The piece was completely successful, and the author was loudly called for at its conclusion.

"You Can't Marry Your Grandmother," a comedietta by the late Mr. T. Haynes Bayly, has been revived at the OLYMPIC. The plot turns on the stratagem by which an old *ci-devant* beau piques his grandson, a wild, volatile young man, into marrying with a very charming girl, by pretending that she is wedded to himself. Slight as it is, this story gives opportunities for some display of excellent acting, which are ably taken advantage of by Messrs. Addison and Gordon, Miss Wyndham, and Mrs. Somers. Nor must I forget Mr. Leslie and Mr. Horace Wigan, the latter of whom plays a very part, originally educed from insignificance by the talent of Mr. Keeley.

At the HAYMARKET, the principal attraction during the week has been the revival of the "Rivals," as a bed on Friday last before the Queen. The characters are all well filled, and the company has been temporarily strengthened by the engagement of Mr. Keeley, the recognised representative of David in the present day. The comedy is very well put upon the stage, and has proved attractive.

On Monday week Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will return to the ADELPHI, Mr. Webster, Madame Celeste, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Paul Bedford departing on a provincial tour.

DISSENSION IN LUCKNOW.—A correspondent of the "Times" says:—"Heavy firing has been heard in Lucknow itself, and it is known that the rebels are fighting among themselves. They are clamorous about their arrears of pay, which the rebel leaders refuse, alleging that the Queen-Mother ordered them not to pay until the sepoys had driven the English beyond the Ganges. I give this statement as I received it in a letter from the Alumbagh on the 17th of December."

THE PRINCE OF OULNE seems inclined to make Paris their permanent sojourn, for they are now negotiating the purchase of a large mansion in the Champs Elysées.

NEW KNIGHTHOODS.—It is currently reported that Thomas Birch, Esq., mayor of Dover, Jesse Thomas, Esq., Mayor of Rochester, and Thomas Troughton, Esq., mayor of Gravesend, are to be knighted in honour of the marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick-William of Prussia.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL has presented a Bengal cadetship to the brother of Captain Osborne, of Rewah, in consideration of the distinguished services of the latter during the recent occurrences in India.



## Literature.

## BOOKS ON CHINA.

*General Description of that Empire and its Inhabitants.* By JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, BURL., K.C.B. New Edition. 2 vols. London: Murray.

*Life among the Chinese, Inland, on the Coast, and at Sea: Narrative of Scenes and Adventures during a Third Visit to 1853 to 1856.* By ROBERT FORTUNE. London: Murray.

SIR JOHN DAVIS, who accompanied Lord Amherst on his embassy to Peking in 1816, had resided upwards of twenty years in China in connection with the diplomatic service, when he received the appointment which he held of Plenipotentiary, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hong Kong. He has had such opportunities of observing, inquiring, and ascertaining as seldom fall to the lot of men who make it their business to know the condition and resources of foreign countries; for he is one of those Europeans who have seen Peking; he has held a position which enabled him to bring him into constant communication with inhabitants of all classes; and he long since made himself familiar with the language and literature of the country in which he was residing. Sir John Davis's work, then, is not only the best work in the language on the subject of China, but it is one of the most complete, philosophical, and generally interesting that has been written on any country. Before the appearance of these volumes (which come before us now in the shape of a new and enlarged edition) China was only known to the English, who had, nevertheless, a more direct interest in the subject than any other nation, through the narrative of Lord Macartney's embassy to Peking, in 1792, written by Sir George Leonard Staunton, who accompanied him as Secretary of Legation, and the more recent work on China by Mr. Barrow. Both these latter publications come strictly under the category of travels, whereas Sir John Davis's work is really what it professes to be—a description of the country and its productions, and a history and description of the people, their government, their laws, their literature, and their manners. It is seldom that England is represented abroad by a minister of so much literary ability as Sir John Davis. It is by no means a universal custom with our diplomatists to make themselves acquainted with the language and literature of the country in which they are sent to reside. Being obliged to describe everything, they nevertheless cannot feel themselves called upon to make themselves acquainted with everything, according to the principle enunciated by Sir John Davis in his preface. Perhaps, too, in the case of English ministers at European courts, there may be feelings of discretion at work to prevent the publication of books which would be faithfully read by the natives of the countries described; otherwise, what information Lord Stratford ought to be able to give us about Turkey, or Lord Wodehouse about Russia! No Englishman, in spite of the numerous books which have appeared about the East, has ever written anything like a complete account of Turkey and the Turks; while Russia, a country in which more changes take place in one year than elsewhere in twenty, is still known by the compilations from the work of the Marquis de Custine, a clever writer and a daring revealer of confidential statements, but at the same time a man of theories, who lived only four months in the country, and spent the greater part of that time in writing books, and who was, moreover, full of vanity, susceptibility, and self-sufficiency, and "a liar from the beginning."

The first thing which strikes us after reading a good book on any country about which we have long been ignorant, is that the people are not so bad as we are sure to have supposed them to be; for when we know nothing at all about a nation, we generally imagine the worst. When we do get at a few facts, those which inspire us with wonder are alone retained with attention, and if not sufficiently astonishing for home consumption, our readers and compilers add to them until they become so. The impossibility of procuring frogs at the Paris restaurants, has at length convinced our countrymen that a Frenchman's food is not exclusively of a croaking description; but it is still believed that the Russians drink oil, and everyone who pretends to know anything about China knows that the Chinese eat the saints, and punish their criminals convicted or accused of capital offences by cutting them in pieces. Sir John Davis informs us, with regard to what the Canton-English call "cutting to pieces," that the punishment is confined to the administration of a few "mortal stabs," an unceremonious death certainly—like hanging and guillotining, for that matter—but very different from what is generally understood by "cutting to pieces," and infinitely preferable to the barbarous mode of execution which existed in France up to the time of the Revolution. The birds' nest soup, is a soup with a few strips of a very delicate kind of moss floating about in it, like vermicelli or macaroni, and is doubtless excellent. Indeed, the *menu* of a grand official dinner, described by Sir John Davis, is for the most part a list of delicacies. As an illustration of the general ideas prevalent about China and the Chinese, we may take the fact mentioned by the author in reference to the general European notion of the Chinese physiognomy. The notion is derived from the caricatures on the tea-chests and porcelain. Sir John Davis remarks, truly enough, that it is about as reasonable to form an opinion of the Chinese upon them, as it would be to judge of the English by the caricatures of Cruikshank.

We have no intention of giving any detailed account of the contents of the work before us, which has now been published many years. We will simply state that while the second volume is devoted to the religion, literature, arts and sciences, natural history, agriculture, statistics and commerce of China; the first, in addition to the description of Peking, Nanking, and Canton, and several very interesting chapters on manners and customs, gives a complete history of the intercourse of Europe with China. The history of British intercourse is continued from the war of 1810 (falsely called the opium war, opium having had so little to do with it that it was not even mentioned in the treaties), up to the "outrage on the *Arrow*," and the subsequent bombardment of Canton by desire of Sir John Bowring, the distinguished member of the Peace Society. Without reference to the particular outrage, and putting the affair of the *Arrow* altogether out of the question, Sir John Davis is firmly convinced that the insolence and want of faith on the part of the Chinese authorities at Canton, exhibited in numerous instances brought forward in a chapter lately added by the author, called for some signal punishment. But he would at the same time disconnect the Chinese as a nation, from the Chinese at Canton, and would make the latter alone answerable for offences by them alone committed. He will not hear of a "Chinese war," but anticipates much good from a severe chastisement of the inhabitants of Canton, and the authorities who have supported and even incited them to many of their acts of aggression. How in such a matter Canton is to be separated from China, we are at a loss to imagine. However, when the authorities at Shanghai were told of the hostilities at Canton, in 1856, it appears that they replied by the following aphorism:—"Let every man sweep the snow from before his own doors, and not busy himself about the frost on his neighbour's tiles."

The English were spoken of some time since by the Chinese as "a person of life." The Americans, it appears, sometimes come in for their compliments. "There is now living in the Swedish factory, No. 1," said a recent Chinese document, "an American devil, to whom a wolfish voracity has become nature. . . . A gluttonous avance fills his heart. There is long prostration and money unpaid; contracting for much and then requiring little, with the concealed and villainous intention of picking and choosing. He would point at a gem and call it a stone, and then advance to administer the deadly potion of cutting down the price, then scraped and peeled off from the trader both skin and fat. . . . so that we are torn by the wolf and swallowed by the whale." After a few more lines in a similar strain, the writer, fearless of bathos, states that "all the weavers of satin, silk, and crape publicly unite in the above declaration."

Mr. FORTUNE, after quite a different kind of experience to that of Sir John Davis, nevertheless arrives at the same result: the Chinese are a kind, quiet, well-meaning people, and in many respects as civilised as the English. In the lowest class, especially, Mr. Fortune was struck with the civility with which all behaved, although a great deal of this so-called politeness may, we think, be accounted for by the constitutional timidity of

the whole race. Even in England, however, is sometimes mistaken by persons of different perceptions for a "fawning," and it is well to be reminded of the fact that, in the eyes of the Chinese, it is essential to be so.

Mr. Fortune does not trouble himself much about the literature, poetry, or religion of the Chinese; indeed Sir John Davis is on those points the only authority who has addressed the public in a popular form. But Mr. Fortune has had the advantage of seeing the Chinese as a man, whereas Sir John Davis frequently came into contact with them merely as a political agent, and though both writers agree in their estimate of the Chinese character, and though both appear to have observed accurately, while looking through somewhat different points of view, there are yet many classes noticed by the former, of whom the latter scarcely has a glimpse.

Mr. Fortune, it is well known, originally went out to China in order to study the tea-plant, with a view to its introduction into the British possessions in India. The tea-plant it was easy enough to obtain, and Mr. Fortune's botanic and horticultural knowledge was sufficient to make all his experiments with the shrub itself thoroughly successful. But he met with considerable difficulty in obtaining gardeners to go to India. It was easy enough to get Chinamen, we are told, but exceedingly difficult to get persons who understood the cultivation of the tea-plant—it being about as sensible to think that a man who comes from China must know something about growing tea, as it is to fancy that an Italian must of necessity sing.

The Chinamen whose services it is so easy to obtain, are the loose vagabonds who infest Canton, and who appear to represent all the blackguardism of the country. Unfortunately it is by the Cantonese that the vast majority of English visitors judge the entire population of the country, for the very simple reason that beyond Canton their visit does not extend. By all accounts, these Cantonese are as hateful to the rest of China as they are to all the English; and if the Chinese war could be made a war of extermination, and directed against Canton alone, there is reason to believe that the Emperor would be annoyed more at the manner of destroying the population than at the act of destruction itself. However, Mr. Fortune, like every person who knows anything about the question, is very hostile to the war. He considers it might have been avoided, and he is not sure it will be beneficial. He would have the English refuse to treat with Mr. Commissioner Yeh, with whom it is indeed impossible to carry on negotiations, and endeavour to establish a direct communication with the Emperor at Peking. The Russians have long had a so-called "college" at Peking—a "college" of which the members are renewed every ten years, and which, although established in the interests of religion, is supposed nevertheless to have some connection with politics. Now that the Russians are advancing upon the river Amoor, it is right, as Mr. Fortune remarks, that the English should do something to place themselves on an equal footing with them. The Russians have gained their position by a great deal of diplomacy and a great deal of firmness. Thus, although they solicited permission to establish a college in Peking as a great favour, the Russian representative has always insisted on being received in the Chinese capital just as he would be received in the capital of any country in Europe, and has steadily refused to perform any of those unnecessarily humble obeisances and utterly degrading prostrations which British ministers have nevertheless been censured for refusing to execute.

Mr. Fortune gave so much information about the tea-plant in his previous work that he is rather shy of the subject in the present volume. It is as well, however, to repeat incessantly, at the risk of driving one or two grocers into the bankruptcy court, that green tea is almost always black tea coloured with gypsum and Prussian blue, and that it is never drunk by the Chinese. Prussian blue has certain known effects upon the human system, one of which, when the poison is taken in very large quantities, is death. And yet there are persons who persist in swallowing these poisons regularly every day and night, and who, when they have taken more Prussian blue than they are accustomed to, complain that the "green tea" has given them a headache.

Tea, it appears—we mean the infusion—is very cheap in China. A cup of tea in one of the tea-houses costs only the third part of an English farthing, and even less, so that these houses may be full from morning to night without the proprietor gaining much profit by them.

Of the Chinese engaged in the cultivation and preparation of the tea-plant, and of the labouring population generally, Mr. Fortune speaks favourably. The farmers in particular, seem to be in a very comfortable condition, although in consequence of the smallness of their farms, they are less wealthy than in England. On the other hand, the agricultural labourers are not quite so poor; so that, altogether, the Chinese system of farming may be productive of more human happiness than our own. "Each farm-house," we are told, "is a little colony, consisting of some three generations, namely, the grandfather, his children, and his children's children. There they live in peace and harmony together; all who are able, work on the farm, and if more labour is required, strangers are hired to assist them. They live well, dress plainly, and are industrious without being in any way oppressed. I doubt if there is a happier race anywhere than the Chinese farmer and peasantry. Of course such a state of things as the above, is very shocking to a political economist, but we think the Chinese working farmers can afford not to care much how agriculture, considered as a science, is getting on, as long as they are getting on well individually; while in other and more wisely regulated lands (in a political-economic sense), there must be more than one peasant who can scarcely console himself for the fact, that he is nearly starving by the reflection that the art of cultivating land is nevertheless making considerable progress."

In speaking of the resources of China, Mr. Fortune refuses to believe that it can offer us nothing but rice, silks, and teas. We know but little of the country, but it does indeed appear incredible that a nation which has so long been in the enjoyment of something which, if not civilisation according to the exact meaning we attach to the word, is at all events very like it, should have no sort of manufactures which it would be desirable to import.

In the matter of porcelain, of which Mr. Fortune appears to be an enthusiastic amateur, the Chinese are not making the least progress. They are even losing the secrets of those processes by which the most beautiful specimens were produced, and the real reason why the finest old china is so dear is simply that it is impossible to reproduce it. One great peculiarity of the Chinese in respect to the patronage of art is that they prefer indigenous to foreign talent. They will receive foreign productions as presents, it appears, but would never think of buying them. However, an Italian Opera is said to have succeeded some time since at Canton, when a party of vocalists, apparently through some mistaken idea of geography, found their way there. Probably the tenor shaved his head and wore a pigtail.

All the natural productions of the country receive special attention in Mr. Fortune's valuable and interesting work, and the chapters on silk and the silk-worm are among the most readable in the book. The author has gone over a great deal of new ground, and has described it in a straightforward and agreeable manner. He may fairly claim to have added to the knowledge we already possessed on the subject of the Chinese, and he also hopes that his volume will have the effect of enabling us to "look with more kindly feelings on a large portion of the human family far more ancient as a nation and as industrious, if not so civilised, as ourselves."

## The Reason Why. London: Houlston and Wright.

This book, which has been the subject of a sharp contest in a Court of Equity, contains a mass of scientific information in the form of answers to questions. It may be objected to it that "why" is sometimes incorrectly used for "how." We are asked, for instance, "why" some particular phenomenon takes place, and then in answer we are told "how" it takes place. But we suppose it was thought advisable to keep the same form throughout the book, and it was perhaps best to do so. Occasionally the questions are worded in such a way that the answer, though intelligible enough, has all the absurd effect of the answer to a conundrum. For instance, "Why do moths fly by night?" Answer—"Because they form the food of bats, owls, and others of the night-flying tribes." This would certainly be an excellent reason for moths not to fly by night, though a very good one why bats, owls, &c., should do so.

The Post Office London Directory for 1858. London: Kelly and Co.

THIS is the seventy-fifth appearance of an "Annual," which, if not picturesque, is certainly one of the most interesting ever published; but it must not be supposed that its seventy-four predecessors were all of the calibre of the portly crimson volume which now, a library in itself, invites our perusal. The first Directory was a very flat, sheepish, unobtrusive little volume, scarcely bigger than an octavo volume of sermons, and containing but a meagre catalogue of the names and addresses of some London tradesmen. With the progressive development, however, of our postal system, the London Directory became a compilation of more weight and importance. It yearly increased in bulk, but its rapid advance to its present enormous size dates from the inauguration of the penny postage régime. Men, scarcely before aware of the existence of the Great Red Book, were compelled to acknowledge it now as an established fact; postmen groaned beneath its weight; it became a necessary article of furniture in the counting-house of every merchant, and the coffee-room of every hotel; and not to have one's name in the Directory was to be a *rus in urbe*, to have no standing-room in the Great Metropolis. The only drawback to be discovered in this really meritorious, and in some measure extraordinary work, was in the apprehension that, as the metropolis grew larger, and the postal communication of the metropolis more extended, the "Post Office London Directory" would year after year grow necessarily larger too; and that about the year 1870 a four-wheeled van and a pair of ponies, or a velocipede at the very least, would be required to move the gigantic Directory from place to place. Messrs. Kelly would seem to have become awakened to this danger; and this year, though the contents of the "Directory" are more multifarious than ever, the size of the volume, curiously enough, has sensibly diminished. It must not be supposed that Messrs. Kelly have put their subscribers upon short commons. They have simply printed some portions of the work in type considerably reduced in size in comparison to that which has been hitherto employed, and the result is that they have found space for an appreciable amount of additional and valuable information, which must otherwise have been excluded, or must have swelled the volume to immoderate dimensions.

"The Post Office London Directory" is not only a useful and almost indispensable guide-book for the man of business, but to the mere student of social curiosities it is a remarkably curious and interesting *omnium gatherum* of information on almost every topic connected with London life. The Court, the Church, the Bench, the Bar, the topography of London and the trades of London, have all elbow-room in this corpulent tome. An odd copy, fifty years hence, will be as valuable to the historian or antiquary as to the Dryasdust of our own times are such mementoes of by-gone days, as prints by Hollar, Commonwealth News-letters, and Boswell's Tracts. "The Post Office Directory" is a guide-book for everybody about everything, and one of its best features is, that it is so clearly and systematically compiled that everybody can comprehend its arrangements, and fix without difficulty upon the department of information required.

Captain Macdonald, or Haps and Mishaps at Capius Castle. By JOHN LONG, Author of "Too Clever by Half," &c.

THIS is the history of a gentleman, who, being in debt, unable to pay, and unwilling to compromise, fortifies himself in his castle, which is besieged by several tribes of Israelites. The defenders are a gay and jovial party, and show considerable skill in communicating with the exterior (by means of telegraphs, &c.), and in admitting friendly visitors without at the same time giving "the besiegers" the slightest chance of effecting an entry. The interest is kept up very cleverly until everything seems lost through the admission of a sham clergyman, who on some very specious representation has been allowed to pass the gates. Ultimately, however, the supposed clergyman turns out to be the lover of a young lady who forms part of the garrison. He contrives to cope with her, and the Jews (who had assisted him in making his ingenious entry in the belief that he was on their side) are again in a state of despair. At last Captain Macdonald inherits a large property and pays his debts, to the disgust of one of his servants, who has kept the principal gate through-out the siege, and who forms a very mean opinion of his master directly he finds him giving the slightest signs of honesty.

The Household Manager. By CHARLES PIERCE, Maître d'Hotel. London: G. Routledge and Co.

MR. CHARLES PIERCE, *maître d'hotel*, is a Chesterfield of the *cuisine*. He aspires to be the *arbitre éminent*, not only of the dining-room and the breakfast parlour, but of the butler's pantry and the steward's room. He teaches us not the "nice conduct of a clouded cane," but the nice carriage of a silver dish, the equitable adjustment of an *épergne*, the delicate balance of an *entrée*, the exact prerogative of a *hors d'œuvre*, the precise position of a *salut*, the rights and duties of a *Bain-Marie* pan in the culinary hierarchy. Mr. Pierce's book is redolent of good living; it is an epic devoted to the apotheosis of *Brigord pies*, truffled turkeys, *Bolognese sausages*, *Bisque soup*, venison pasties, *Sauterne*, mints, *Pomard*, *Votnay* and sparkling *beck*; of *suprême de volaille*, *beefsteaks*, wax lights, hot-house grapes, pine-apple ices, opera boxes, white kid gloves, crinoline petticoats and ten thousand a year.

To clip our own wings a little, and come down to the ground—for some of Mr. Pierce's stories of dinners *à la Russe*, and parties *finer*, have excited us a little—we may inform our readers that our *maître d'hotel's* book is replete with sensible and practical recommendations, instructions, hints and cautions, as to "Household Management," ranging from the *boudoir* to the buttery, the *salon* to the scullery, and adapted to the use of large and small families. Finally, there are some excellent instructions to servants, as seriously and kindly as the famous "instructions" of the Dean of St. Patrick's were strictly and unadvisedly meant. While inculcating the doctrine of due respect to employers, Mr. Pierce does not forget to impress on the class he addresses the necessity of respect—for themselves.

"The Household Manager" may be regarded as a very valuable compendium of the "good order of good living," and is fully worthy of its author, who has long been *major domo*, we believe, in the superintendence of the Vice-Imperial hospitalities of the Russian Embassy in London, which is second to none in its specially Muscovite renown for good diplomacy and good dinners.

The Pleasure Paths of Travel. By EDWARD FOX, author of "Poetical Tentatives."—Newly.

MR. FOX has described some new scenes and some old ones, but he has not anything very novel to say about either of them. The "Table d'Hôte at Berlin," and one or two other chapters, are about as flat and empty as anything we ever read. The portion relating to Italy is better, and there are pages here and there which are really interesting. We advise the author of "Poetical Tentatives" to call his next book "Prose Tentatives," or at all events to attempt an improvement in his prose.

Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry, Illustrated. Edited by ROBERT ARIS WILMOT. London: Routledge and Co.

THIS new edition of the "Reliques" is in one volume. The poetical text is given without abridgment, while the introductory notices are for the most part condensed from the original. There is not much to be said now about this wonderful collection of ballads which, independently of their own intrinsic beauty, have had so valuable an influence on our modern poetical literature. Every one knows the high opinion of the "Reliques" entertained by Wordsworth, who has stated that "there is not an able writer in the present day who would not be proud to acknowledge his obligations to them." Scott has also recorded the deep impression they made upon him when he was a boy at the High School of Edinburgh. The very effective illustrations in this edition are by Edward Colburn. We are glad to see that a companion volume, containing the "Ballads and Romances," is promised.



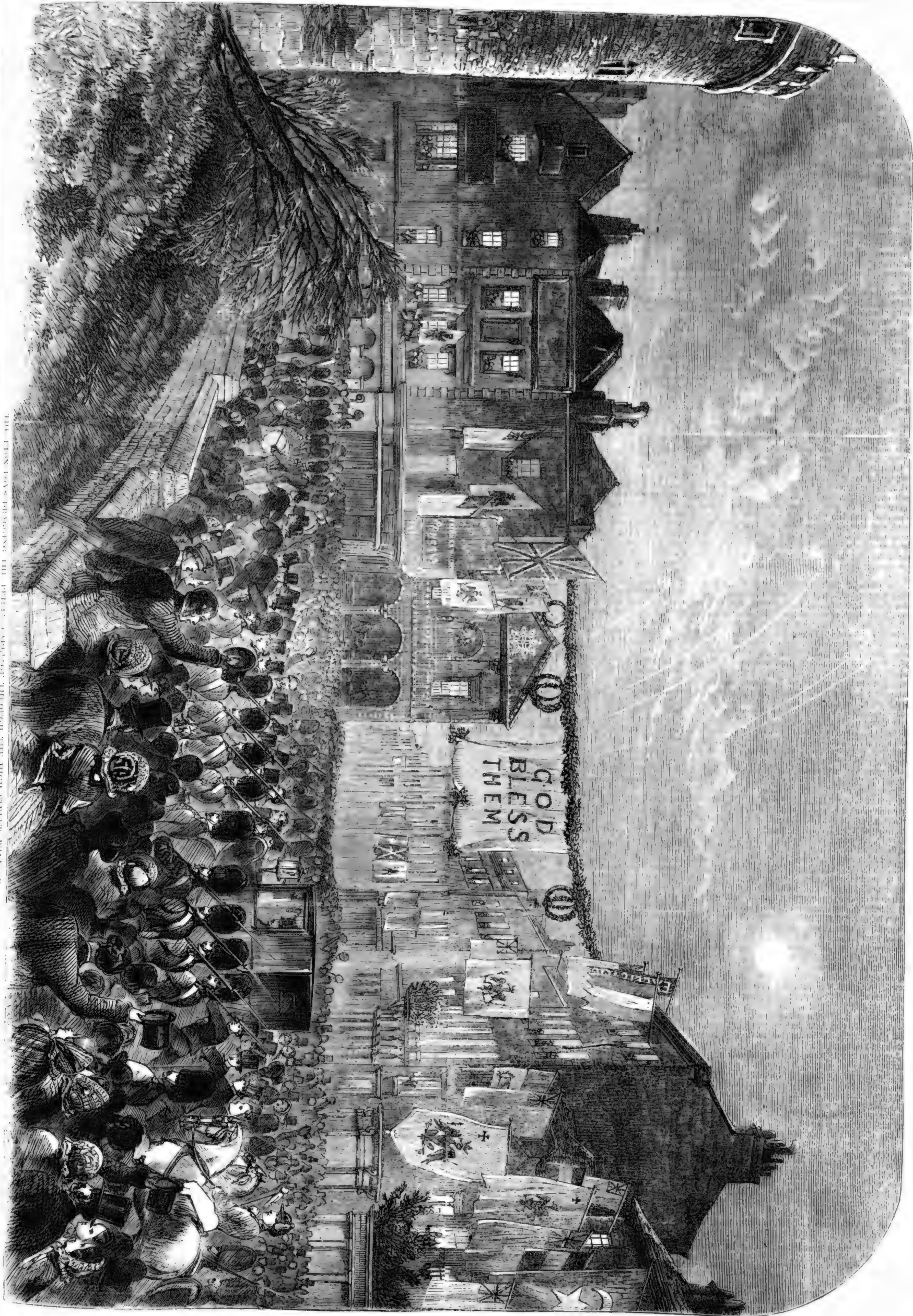


WINDSOR CASTLE, FROM THE THAMES.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM AT THE RAILWAY STATION, WINDSOR.





THE TOWN FOLKS ARE GOING TO THE FETTER LANE CHURCH TO SEE THE HIGH SCHOOL BOYS.



## THE LEVIATHAN LAUNCHED.

THE long-protracted process of launching this vessel was happily brought to a successful termination on Sunday, and the *Leviathan* was floated off her ways and towed to her moorings in the river.

It had been resolved on Friday night that the attempt to haul her to her moorings should be made on the following day, and to this end all necessary preparations and precautions were duly arranged. But a couple of hours after this decision had been made, every arrangement was frustrated, and all the plans overturned, by the sudden change of wind. Friday afternoon's high tide gave a depth of eighteen feet two inches under her stern; the tide of Friday night should have been some four or five inches higher, but the change of wind kept it down to less than fifteen feet.

Towards Saturday morning the breeze steadily increased, sweeping across the river full on to the broadside of the *Leviathan* with such force as would have driven her high and dry back again to her old position in the yard had she once floated even for five minutes. With the break of day, therefore, Captain Harrison, with whom alone rested the responsibility of taking her to her berth, decided against floating her on Saturday, and immediately all the pumps and auxiliary engines were set to work to pump back again the water ballast, of which, to the extent of some 3,000 tons, she had been lightened during the night.

Saturday's weather justified all these precautions to the fullest extent. The wind kept back the tide, so that, even empty of ballast, the *Leviathan* could scarcely have floated; while at the same time it blew with a pressure of nearly 150 tons upon the monster's broadside. Any one acquainted with towing difficulties will see at once that an attempt to haul her off under such circumstances would have been absolute madness. Even under the most favourable view of the case she must have gone ashore at once, or, failing this, have swept broadside up the stream, tugs and all, when she would have entirely settled the question as to the supremacy of the river, and put the Great Eastern Steam Navigation Company into the "Gazette" in half an hour.

Nothing of this kind, however, was to be apprehended on Sunday. The weather was fine, clear, and calm, with scarcely any breeze, and what little there was, was all in favour of the vessel and a high tide. The public had been so often disappointed as to the launch, that although it seemed generally known that on Sunday was the best and highest tide, and that, if ever, she would float on that day, the prospect of her floating at all seemed quite as generally disbelieved. The presence of all the workmen in the yard, therefore, was regarded as a thing of no account, and not till the huge monster actually floated did the preparations for hauling her off seem to excite much interest.

The tide ran up with unusual swiftness, and as the flood relieved the weight upon the launching-ways, some of the hydraulic machines were set to work for the last time, to push the monster as far as possible into the centre of the river. She moved easily, and with such a low rate of pressure, that a short time gave an advance of eight inches, which showed that more than half the cradles were quite pushed off the ways and rested on the river bottom. At half-past one the men in the row-boats stationed alongside observed that she no longer rested on the cradles—that she was, in fact, afloat; but of course the transition was so gradual that few were aware of it until the tugs began steaming ahead, and showed that at last she was fairly under way. Then the cheers which arose from the yard and from the decks, from the boats in the river and the crews of the ships at anchor up and down the stream, spread the great news far and wide; and thus, under the most favourable circumstances, the *Leviathan* commenced her first voyage on the river.

Two powerful tugs were attached to her bow, and two were fastened astern. At first the efforts of those ahead seemed to have little effect, and when at length some way was made on her it was abruptly checked by one of the paddlewheels fouling the cradles. It took some time to clear her of this obstacle, but at last it was accomplished; her head was let swing partly round with the tide, and the steamers began moving her slowly, but very slowly, forward, clear of the cradles. These, as our readers are aware, were composed of immense banks of timber, on which the vessel's bottom rested, and which her weight alone kept down. The police, therefore, had to take unusual precautions to keep all boats clear of her while the wrecks of the cradles plunged up in tremendous masses as each was released by the onward movement of the *Leviathan*.

It was curious to see these large groups of beams emerge from the river, rising rapidly from the surface of the water twenty or thirty feet, with a slow, heavy movement, and then falling over with a great crash that churned the water into foam around them. Some, broken and splintered by the violence with which they were thrown against each other, formed a loose tangle of timber work, and went slowly drifting up the river in little islands, which rose some four or five feet from the water. Others, long after the great mass had floated up, came plunging to the surface, falling about in a way that showed the necessity of the precautions taken by the police, and the certain destruction that would have overwhelmed any boat within their reach.

Soon after the cradles were cleared, and the surface of the river covered with their fragments, the *Leviathan* fouled the barges which, moored with tremendous chains, were formerly used to pull her downwards towards the river. On this occasion, to judge from the liberal proffers of advice from all sides, everybody on deck seemed eminently skilled in dealing with impracticable barges; and it was quite refreshing to hear how the men in the barges were desired to undo mooring chains and cast-off hawsers which it has been the business of the last three months to fasten and rivet firmly; but at last Captain Harrison got a hearing, and under his directions, every remonstrance which sledge-hammers and axes could urge on the refractory tackle having been used in vain, it was decided to scuttle the barge. This expedient was of course decisive, and the *Leviathan* was again got under way, and brought slowly down to her moorings opposite Deptford. Here she was instantly made fast stem and stern to the Government moorings in the centre of the river, at a part where even at low water she will have almost double the depth required to float her. By the time she was fairly moored, the news of her being afloat had spread up and down the river, and the Thames was almost covered with small boats, which rowed around her, and some of which were laden to the very water's edge with men, women, and children. Fortunately, no accident took place, and the tiny fleet that followed in the wake of the *Leviathan*, and which made the banks re-echo their prolonged cheering, quietly dispersed before nightfall.

Nearly everyone who has been actively engaged about the vessel stood on her deck during the launch, anxious for the honour of accompanying her in her first trip, although it was only across the river. Mr. Hope, the chairman of the company, together with his brother directors and a party of friends, was at the bow. At the moment when the sinking of the barge announced that the ship was clear of every obstruction, and fairly afloat, the Chairman advanced to Mr. Brunel, and shaking him warmly by the hand, congratulated him on the final success of his stupendous undertaking. Mr. Yates, the Secretary, whose exertions have so greatly contributed to the gratifying result, received the earnest congratulations of his numerous friends, and we need not add that Captain Harrison, now fairly installed in his command, with his Union Jack flying at the stern, his standard of England at the main, and his Blue Peter at the fore, was also the object of numerous congratulations. Nothing, in fact, could be more general than the feeling of satisfaction exhibited, nothing more hearty than the wishes universally expressed that the *Leviathan's* career, at last so auspiciously inaugurated, might be a long and prosperous one.

CAPTAIN CONDEN, one of the last survivors of the never-to-be-forgotten wreck of the *Medusa*, died a few days since at La Tremblade, a small town in the department of Maritimes. Conden was lieutenant in the *Medusa*. He excused the strongest dislike to allude to the condition of the crew on the raft constructed after the wreck.

THE VALUE OF GOODS, duty free imported into Liverpool in 1856, amounted to £37,654,413, while in 1857, the value amounted to £44,709,543, showing an increase in 1857 over 1856 of £7,055,130.

## ASHBURNHAM'S RETURN.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS ASHBURNHAM, who was originally appointed to the command of the expedition to China, and was thence transferred to India, arrived in London on Friday last by the Overland Mail from Calcutta. We are told that the return of General Ashburnham was entirely unexpected either at the Horse Guards or the War Department.

The "Times" remarks upon the General's unexpected appearance—"The actual significance of the question whether General Ashburnham is on one side of the question or the other, is not perhaps very important; but in the face of the maxim 'de minimis non curat lex,' we must beg to ask whether there is much thing as law, or rule, or etiquette in such cases applicable even to a man of General Ashburnham's rank and connections. May a commander-in-chief, sent to the other end of the world, take a sudden fancy and turn up in Pall Mall? We only ask for information. Certainly we should be rather surprised to hear of a French marshal, supposed to be fighting the Kabyles, and under orders to do so, being found on the Boulevard des Capucines. Nay, in our army one occasionally hears of some wrong-headed captain, some love-sick subaltern, or some drunken sergeant, being cashiered or degraded for absence from his post, or only for a few days more than he can account for. What, if it had been Lieutenant Snooks who had deserted? His friend is in town last Friday, just as they were all congratulating themselves on the fact of his being for the first time in his life on the way to promotion! We cannot help thinking that it would have gone hard with Lieutenant Snooks, and that not even the ambitious excuse that he aspired to a more dignified post would have saved his commission. On this point, then, we wait to be enlightened. What is the official account of this wonderful apparition, and how is it to be entered on the books of the Horse Guards?"

## THE TREATMENT OF DRUNKEN MANIACS.

IN the report of the late Scottish Lunacy Commission, and in connection with the treatment of lunatics in Scotland, one important subject was taken up, though lost sight of in the subsequent legislation on the general question, namely, the desirableness of increased legal authority to deal with drunken lunatics and maniacs. Under the Scotch Act of 1841, the test of admissibility to the lunatic asylums is being "furious, furious, and a lunatic," and, as many of the sheriffs hesitate to recognize the large class of violent, uncontrollable, and habitual drunkards or dipsomaniacs as coming within that definition, they are generally allowed to go at large throughout society, and, in the comparatively few cases in which from unmistakable symptoms of mental unsoundness they are committed to an asylum, they are liberated as soon as mental lucidity returns, but before the treatment has had almost any effect in renovating the physical constitution, or in removing the drunkard's morbid craving. The commissioners expressed in their report a very strong opinion in favour of at least prolonging the detention and control in the latter class of cases, while several of the witnesses examined by them had also urged the necessity of widening the definition of lunatic and applying it to those who, a danger and a curse to themselves and others while mingling with society, might probably be raised from their mental degradation, and relieved of their physical disease by prolonged restraint and reformatory discipline. This subject having been meanwhile overlooked by the Legislature, the medical profession of Edinburgh have commenced to take it up, with the view of forcing it on their attention.

GREYNA GREEN is still visited by "happy couples," it seems, who have to endure legal quarantine before the knot can be tied. In some rare cases, however, the parties disregard the new arrangement, and the blacksmith unites them after the old. The difficulty is, that these unions are not lawful.

Mrs. PRINCE LUCY DE BONAPARTE, who lately received ordination from the hands of the Pope, officiated at Rome on the occasion of a "Te Deum" celebrated there for the preservation of the lives of the Emperor and Empress of the French.

A SISTER OF THE LATE LAMENTED LADY BOOTHBY (says the "Court Circular") is about to return to the stage, of which she was at one time a brilliant ornament. "As Miss Mordaunt, she will be well remembered, though, we believe, she has personally changed her name."

A LARGE AND CONVENIENT BUILDING, to be used as a female reformatory and refuge for discharged prisoners, has been erected at Exeter, and will be opened shortly for the reception of inmates.

A NEW LOAN.—It is reported in monetary circles that a new loan will shortly be effected. The amount, it is believed, will not be considerable. It is expected that Exchequer Bonds will be created, not Consols. A considerable amount of the existing bonds expire in May next; and there is no doubt that a new issue would be very readily taken up.

DEATH OF LABLACHE.—After more than one rumour of his death, and more than one hope of recovery, the great Lablache has gone at last; he died at Naples on Saturday week. The career of Lablache was one of unbroken success. The son of a French refugee, he was born at Naples, in 1812, educated at the Conservatory, and brought out at eighteen as a pure comic singer—the "buffo" of the Italian stage, seldom seen in London. But he soon developed his capacity for that general range of dramatic power which is demanded by the primo basso; and from the Father of Pinaro's Agnese to Il Dottore Induranti, from Assur or Manno Fazio to Geronimo or Il Dottor Bartolo, he was among the greatest singers the Italian stage has known. His bonhomie made him the friend and favourite of the audience, and the unceasing decline in which the great voice stilled under the iron hand of time was watched with universal regret. Lablache's private character has been worthy of his artistic renown, and he has always been welcomed in the best London and Parisian society.

THE ISLE OF PERIM DIFFICULTY.—A French journal announces that the difficulties which recently arose between England and Turkey relative to the occupation of the Isle of Perim are about to be removed by the payment of an indemnity by the former, and by the acceptance by England of the condition that the port of the island shall be improved and remain free. Some matters of detail of no great importance are all that remain to be settled to complete the arrangement.

MASSACRE OF A SHIP'S CREW IN THE SOUTH SEAS.—A letter from Tahiti, in the "Moniteur de la Flotte," says:—"The small island of Bligh, one of the Tuamotus group, situated in lat. 21 deg. 40 min., and lon. 129, has been the scene of a carnage of which neither the precise period nor the details are as yet known. The Chilian schooner Sarah Ann, which left the Gambiers for Papeete more than twelve months ago, had not reached her destination on the 1st of June, 1857. A short time ago another Chilian schooner, the Julia, in passing near the same island, perceived part of the wreck of a vessel, and, having communicated with some persons from the shore, the captain of the Julia felt persuaded that it was the wreck of the Sarah Ann, and suspected that all hands on board had been massacred by the natives. The French Government immediately sent the Milan steamer to attempt if possible to save some of the people of the vessel, or to chastise the inhabitants. The mission of the Milan was not attended with success; and afterwards, a lady named Stevens, mother of two young men who were on board the Sarah Ann, chartered the Julia, and went herself in search of her children. The unfortunate mother could only recover some articles which belonged to them, but through the intelligence of the Indians whom she took with her, she was able to get on board the Julia sixteen of the natives (men, women, and children), who formed the majority of the inhabitants of the island, and carried them off to Tahiti. They were immediately handed over to the French authorities and put in prison. Hitherto their parents have refused to give any account of the fate of the persons who were in the Sarah Ann."

THE GRAVEYARDS OF THE CRIMEA.—Immediately after the evacuation of the Crimea by the Allied troops, the Emperor of Russia directed an elaborate ground-plan, upon a large scale, to be made of all the localities which had been used by them as cemeteries. This plan was prepared with the utmost care by Russian officers of engineers, and accompanied by an album, in which the inscription on every grave was entered at full length, with reference to the plan. At the same time, the Emperor issued an ukase that no grave should be interfered with. This was particularly necessary, as some of the spots selected for interment were in the heart of valuable vineyards. This ukase has been strictly complied with.

APPROPOS DES BOTTES.—And these are the unruly spirits that Louis Philippe thinks he can restrain by fettering the press, which only increases his unpopularity. Monarchs avail themselves of the indignation which is generally felt at any audacious crime attempted against their persons to enact new and unconstitutional measures of government, forgetting that the indignation subsides, while the despotism daily becomes more irksome. Thus Bonaparte availed himself of the popular machine to found his Imperial authority. But where is the engine? The Bonapartes availed themselves of the crime of Louvel to undermine the charter, and bring back the old monarchical system. But where are the Bonapartes? Lastly, Louis Philippe avails himself of the Fieschi machine to draw tighter the reins on his turbulent subjects. No one can pretend to say what may happen, but few people will doubt that he now must regret having bartered the most enviable position that a subject ever held, for the most thorny and perilous crown that ever monarch wore.—*Revue*, vol. 5, pp. 287-8.

## LAW AND CRIME.

AARON MELLORE was recently tried at Liverpool on a charge of wilful murder, was convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. It is since discovered that by mistake a person named Thorne, was opened to be in court when the panel was called, answered to the name, and took the place of one Thorne, also summoned as a juror in the prisoner's trial. There appears to be no question about the prisoner's guilt, and there is not even a pretence that the error operated to his disadvantage. Nevertheless, the matter has engaged the serious consideration of the Court for the consideration of crown cases, and on Monday last fourteen judges delivered their judgments on the question whether or not a new trial should be had. The Chief Justice was of opinion that there had been a mistake, and that the prisoner ought to be tried again; and this opinion was followed upon the same side. The Chief Baron of the Exchequer thought that if such was ordered, prisoner might demand a *habeas corpus*, and be discharged from custody. Mr. Justice Coleridge thought the Court had power in the case, not to order a new trial, but to set aside the former, and treating the first as a nullity, try the man over again. The other judges, as nearly alternately as might be, gave their opinions upon two opposite sides. Six of them were in favour of the prisoner, and eight against him, whereupon the conviction was affirmed. It is probable that the point may be again argued upon a writ of error. It is worthy of remark that the question which thus divided the Lord Judges is one respecting the fundamental constitution and powers of the very Court in which they sat. That they should thus dissent, and not the fault of these gentlemen, but of the contrivances and fashions of the Statute Law. A little more attention bestowed upon Acts of Parliament before they are passed would save an infinite of time, labour, learning, expense, and anxiety, now necessarily bestowed upon them afterwards in order to discover simply what they mean. A House of Commons, and a Cabinet, assisted by a first-class barrister in the background, pretending to frame statutes for the regulation of law courts, is no less ridiculous an institution than would be that of a Royal Academy of Arts pretending to dictate systems of medicine to a College of Surgeons. The amendments of the lawyers in both Houses serve only to make matters worse, as mended vessels are always leaky.

A new rule upon the Bills of Exchange Act has been made by the superior Courts. By the present practice no claim except that upon a bill of exchange is allowed to be indorsed upon a writ issued under the statute mentioned. It is now ordered that the plaintiff in such an action may nevertheless, if the action be defended, proceed upon the consideration given for the bill. The new rule will of course only apply in actions by drawer against acceptor, or by indorser against the immediate indorser. Its object is to prevent the plaintiff in such a case being defeated by a merely technical objection as to the form of the bill or its stamp. We have alluded to bills only, to be sure, but the provision and statute apply also to promissory notes. It may be here not out of place to mention, that a bill or note payable on demand is beyond the operation of the Bills of Exchange Act (authorising summary procedure) after six months from the date. In such a case, the date of the instrument is not, as is generally imagined, that of the demand, is taken to be that at which the amount becomes payable. This is also the rule upon which the Statute of Limitations is calculated to run. This point is one of considerable commercial importance.

The bankruptcy of the eminent legal firm of Messrs. Hall has afforded the "Times" matter for a striking leading article. The bankrupts filled a position of high trust and large profit, as family solicitors of aristocratic families, who deposited with them sums of money for investment. Messrs. Hall, without investing any sums, paid interest upon them—a fact suggestive enough, and which alone ought to have sufficed to place their claims upon their guard. Messrs. Hall, although earning thousands of pounds annually by the legitimate profits of their profession, were also lenders of and dealers in horses and cattle. Their clients' money was sunk in this trade, so delightful to the minds of educated gentlemen. When the inevitable crash came, Messrs. Hall failed for one hundred and forty thousand pounds, and malpractices in abundance have already been disclosed as the last desperate expedients of the ruined firm. The "Times" moralises hereupon, and recommends the public to employ means of prevention of similar cases, by declining the assistance of a solicitor known to be engaged in trade or speculation. The evil is far too serious for the public to be expected to protect themselves in such a case. The best plan would be to debar a solicitor from trade altogether. At present, by a wholesome old law, there is no trade in which a lawyer may not engage. He may not keep a tavern or public-house, lest he should stir up quarrels and litigation with his neighbours, from causes arising or being augmented between parties in their cups. It is only fair that this simple and excellent prohibition should be extended to meet the requirements of our own age.

A case recently brought forward in the County Court, Westminster, illustrated a remarkable feature of the Roman Catholic religious system. The plaintiff, an Irish labourer, sued a priest for a sum of money, the property of the claimant, left in the hands of his Reverence by a friend, who had unjustly possessed himself of it. The "father" produced in court the identical coins entrusted to his charge, but showed that the name given to him by the deceased as that of the rightful owner was not that of the claimant. However, other evidence proved that the departed had made an error as to the name, and that the money was actually that of the plaintiff, to whom it was at once delivered. The Judge said that no costs were to be paid by defendant, as, under the circumstances, the money could not have been safely paid without the order of the Court. This case may, perhaps, afford a clue to the explanation of the advertisements as to conscience money and similar matters of restitution, so constantly recurring in the daily papers, which advertisements, by the way, furnish admirable subjects for the filling up of "Punch," in those portions which people are not expected to read, and of which the fun usually turns upon a misplaced religious pronoun.

NEW RULES AND ORDERS FOR THE DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL COURTS.—New Rules and orders for the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes have at length been issued. They were only printed on Monday—two weeks after the act came into operation. There are fifty-seven orders, fourteen forms, to be used, and a table of fees. By the thirty-ninth rule, application on the part of a wife deserted by her husband, for an order to protect her earnings and property acquired since the commencement of the separation, is to be made on summons to the Judge Ordinary in Chambers. This provision will save a wife from exposing her case before a public magistrate. A person may sue in forma pauperis, who makes an affidavit, of the attorney, that he or she is not worth £25, "after payment of his or her just debts, save or except his or her wearing apparel." A cause is to be heard before counsel that the applicant has reasonable grounds for applying to the Court for relief. The forms to be used in carrying out the act are precisely worded. The feature of a limited character. The highest is 15s. and the lowest 6d. with the exception of the attendance of an examiner to take the evidences of witnesses. The principal fees in the table are 5s. and 2s. 6d. There are twenty at 5s., and twelve at 2s. 6d. out of a table containing fifty-nine fees. Among the rules is the following:—"Where a decree of judicial separation has been pronounced, it shall not be necessary for either party to enter into a bond conditioned against marrying again."

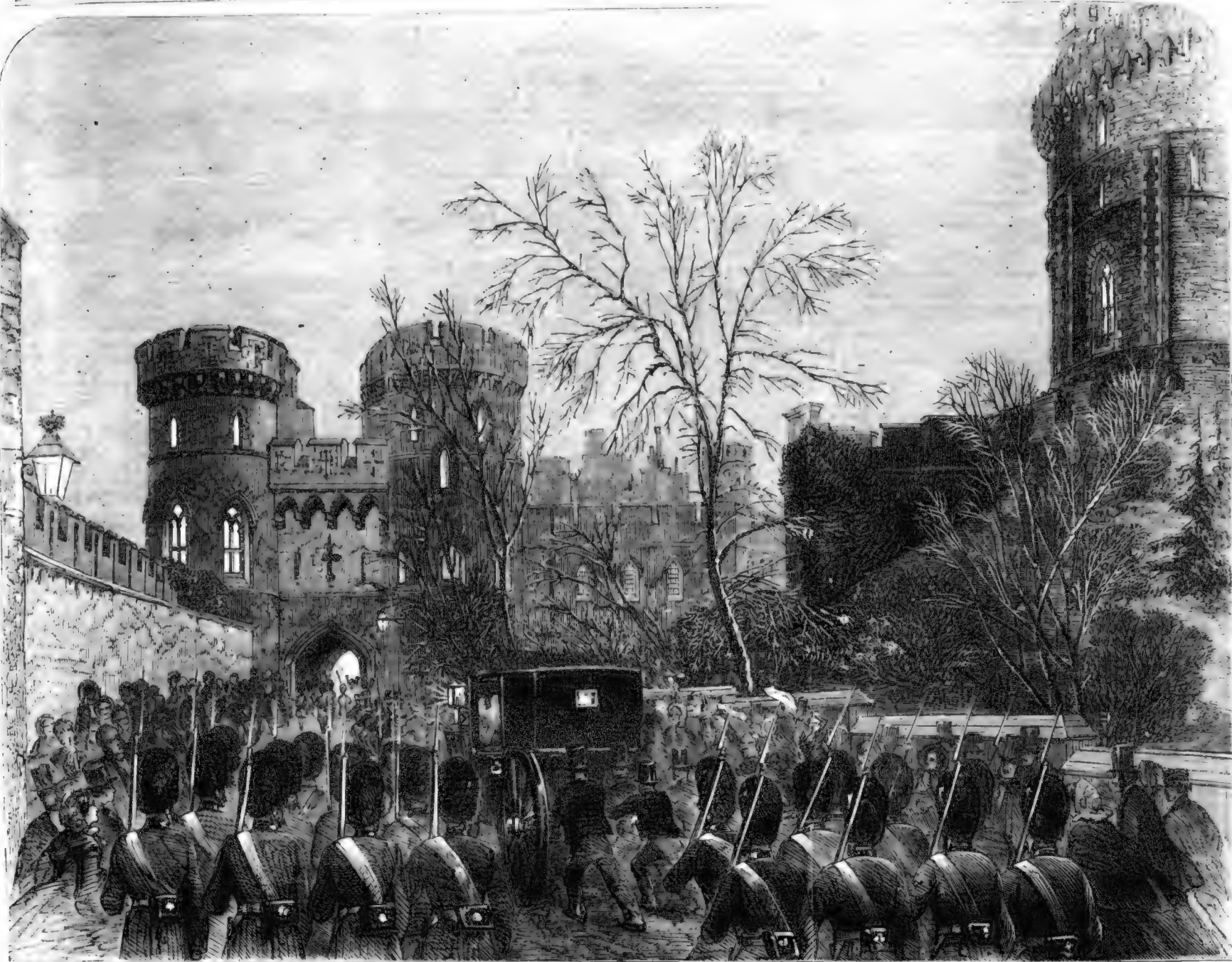
DEATH OF A SERVANT GIRL FROM ILL-USAGE.—A schoolmistress, named Sprague, residing at Evesham, has been committed on a charge of the manslaughter of the body of Hannah Brook, aged fifteen, her servant. It appeared from the evidence of a lodger that the girl, who was ill, and of dirty habits in consequence of her illness, had frequently been beaten by the mistress, with whom she had often remonstrated about it.

PROSECUTION OF THE MAYO PRIZES.—Archbishop M'Hele's long letter, and, better still, a handsome sum of money, to the "Punch" Journal, the cash to be devoted to a fund now being raised to the defence of Fathers Conway and Ryan, who are about to be tried for the part they played in the Mayo election. The rate in aid of the prize was £60, £80 of which comes from the pocket of Dr. M'Hele.



## MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK





THE ARRIVAL OF THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

covered with purple velvet, ornamented with gold lace.

The Knights of the Garter, with the Officers of the Order, then entered the Chapter Room, the former taking their seats in the following order:—On the right hand of the Queen were seated the Prince Consort, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Palmerston, and the Marquis of Westminster. On the left were seated the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Exeter, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Cleveland, the Marquis Camden, Earl Fortescue, and Earl Granville. The Prelate stood at the right hand of the Sovereign, the Chancellor on the left; and the Register, Garter and Black Rod at the bottom of the table.

The Chancellor signified to the Chapter her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that a descendant of King George the First should be elected in the person of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick-William of Prussia. The Knights Companions proceeded to the election, and the suffrages having been collected by the Chancellor, were by him presented to the Sovereign, who commanded him to declare that his Royal Highness Prince Frederick-William of Prussia had been duly elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Prince Frederick-William, attended by Sir Frederick Stovin, Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen, General Von Schreckenstein, General Von Moltke, and other gentlemen, was in St. George's Hall, from whence he was now conducted by Earl Granville and the Marquis of Westminster, the two Junior Knights Companions present, preceded by Garter (bearing the ensigns of the order upon a velvet cushion) and by Black Rod. The Prince passed through the Grand Reception Room into the Chapter Room, and was conducted to the Queen on her Majesty's right hand. He then knelt near the Queen, Garter-King-of-Arms, on his knee, presenting the "Garter," when her Majesty, assisted by the Prince Consort and the Duke of Cambridge, buckled it on his Royal



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS IN THE GARDENS OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Highness's left leg, the Chancellor pronouncing the usual admonition. Garter-King-of-Arms presented in like manner the Ribband and "George;" and her Majesty, assisted as before, put the same over his Royal Highness's left shoulder, the Chancellor pronouncing the admonition:—

"Wear this ribband about thy neck, adorned with the image of the blessed martyr and soldier of Christ, St. George, by whose imitation provoked thou may'st so overpass both prosperous and adverse adventures, that, having stoutly vanquished thine enemies, both of body and soul, thou may'st not only receive the praise of this transient combat, but be crowned with the palm of eternal victory."

Prince Frederick-William kissed her Majesty's hand, and, having received the congratulations of each of the Knights Companions, retired. His Royal Highness appeared in a Prussian uniform.

At this ceremony the Queen wore the collar and the mantle of the Garter, which was borne by the Groom of the Robes and Pages of Honour in Waiting. The Princess wore a dress of white silk broadcloth with gold, trimmed with gold lace, and a white satin skirt, trimmed with gold lace. Her Royal Highness's head dress was formed of holly, gold leaves, white feathers, and diamond ornaments.

The junior members of the Royal Family witnessed the ceremony from the grand reception room.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William, after the investiture on Thursday afternoon, attended Divine service in St. George's Chapel, occupying her Majesty's closet near the altar. The Prince and Princess came from the Castle and returned on foot. Many of the inhabitants assembled at the cloister-door, but were disappointed in seeing their Royal Highnesses. They left the Chapel by the south door, passed down the green, through Henry VIII.'s gateway, into the town, and returned to the Castle by the grand entrance, without being recognised by any one.

The Queen gave a grand dinner in the evening, in the Waterloo Gallery. All the Knights of the Garter assisting at the Chapter were honoured with invitations. The guests amounted to seventy-one.



THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION  
OF NAPOLEON III.

The police, English and French, have made few new discoveries bearing upon the recent attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French. The papers discovered by the English police at Pierri's house in Birmingham are now in the hands of the authorities in Paris. Lord Clarendon, we hear, has given every facility in the affair. He offered to the French Government to send the papers to Paris by a confidential agent, unless they preferred to send to London their own agents to examine them. Whether these papers implicate any persons not in custody is yet unknown; but there seems to be no doubt that the prisoners confess all that is imputed to them—at least Orsini and Pierri. There is a rumour, not too well authenticated, that their designs were not confined to the Emperor of the French; but that "other Sovereigns were to be included in the assassination, and especially the Pope, the King of Naples, and the King of Sardinia."

The investigations of the police show that the engineer who made the shells used in this wild and unscrupulous attempt had not the least notion that those from whom he received instructions were refugees or connected with any political party, but thought they were intended for some scientific experiments connected with legitimate warfare. The order and correspondence relating to them was carried on in the name of a foreigner known to the police, but not in custody. The engineer has afforded all the information he was in possession of. The first part of the correspondence, it is said, took place no great length of time after the return of Orsini to this country. Belgian papers say that the shells were carried over to Ostend by an unsuspecting acquaintance of Pierri, who was made to believe they were part of a new apparatus for gas, a patent for which was sought in Belgium.

Rudio's wife (who, as our readers are aware, is an Englishwoman) was not to be found for some time after the arrest of her husband, and the police were apprehensive that she had been murdered to prevent her revealing any particulars of the plot. These suspicions, however, were not verified, as a detective succeeded, after some difficulty, in finding out that the "Countess" was staying with her grandfather, at New Radford. The police officer succeeded in getting possession of a number of papers belonging to the Count, and the Countess herself is said to be not unwilling to reveal what she knows of the matter. A waistcoat worn by Rudio at the time he was stabbed by Foschini, in London, some time ago, was found at his residence.

A letter from Stuttgart says that the description of Orsini applies perfectly to an individual who lodged at the hotel of the Petersburger-Hof, in that town, in the month of September last, and whom the police expelled, with two or three other Italians. It would appear from this fact, that it was intended to make a similar attack at Stuttgart as that executed in the Rue Lepelletier.

## THE FRENCH ARMY AND THE EMPEROR.

Of all the addresses which the Emperor has received since the attempt upon his life, by far the most remarkable are from the army. Selections from them have been paraded in the "Moniteur," with an intimation that it may be useful for the country to be aware of the spirit that animates the soldiery. The addresses are wonderfully alike, in terms as well as in tone; and they are calculated, not only to astonish Englishmen (against whom the addresses are aimed), but also to amuse them. Times have changed if we are to be alarmed at such braggadoecia as the following selections (from the "Moniteur") contain.—

*The Army of Lyons.*—"In expressing our wishes that your Majesty's life, so intimately connected with the repose and prosperity of France, may be ever preserved from all parricidal attempts, it does not suffice the army to form a rampart round its sovereign; it is ready to

shed its blood in all places to reach and annihilate the artisans of regicide."

*The Fifth Lancers.*—"The army is afflicted that powerful friends, whose brave armies so lately combated by our side, cover with their protection, under the name of hospitality, conspirators and assassins who exceed those who have gone before them in all that is odious."

*The Nineteenth Military Division.*—"This odious and cowardly attempt has filled our hearts with indignation and wrath against those who become the accomplices of these sanguinary anarchists by giving them an asylum."

*The 82nd Regiment.*—"Those wild beasts who at periodical epochs quit a foreign soil to inundate the streets of your capital with blood, inspire us with no other feeling than that of disgust; and if your Majesty wants soldiers to get at these men, even in the recesses of their den, we humbly beseech you to choose the 82nd Regiment as part of the advanced guard of that army."

*The 59th Regiment.*—"But in our manly hearts indignation against the perverse, succeeding to our gratitude to God, moves us to demand an account from the land of impunity where are the haunts of the monsters who are sheltered under its laws. Give us the order, Sire, and we shall pursue them even to their places of security."

*The Rouen Division.*—"Let the miserable assassins, the subaltern agents of such crimes, receive the chastisement due to their abominable

attempts; but also let the infamous haven where machinations so infernal are planned be destroyed for ever."

*The 1st Regiment of Engineers.*—"In your faithful army then destined to remain for ever with its arms crossed, a peaceable spectator of these frightful plots, which, tolerated to-day, may be subvented to-morrow?"

*The 22nd Regiment.*—"We should not express our entire sentiments if we were to omit to say that it appears to us monstrous that 'demagogues' of the worst kind should find anywhere in the world a refuge where they are permitted peacefully to contrive the assassination of sovereigns and the overthrow (bouleversement) of peoples. The law cannot be powerless abroad any more than in France. Finally, and not to keep back any part of our sentiments, it seems to us impossible to consider as friends, Governments capable of giving an asylum to bandits who preach regicide with impunity, and who defy humanity and civilisation by massacres such as those of the Rue Lepelletier."

The den, the land of impunity, the infamous haven, here alluded to, is England, of course. Some passages in the addresses published have been omitted. We are led to suppose that these were less happily disguised in the flowers of imagery.

The "Moniteur" remarks, *apropos* of all this:—"The army, that faithful guardian of our institutions, in its noble frankness, declares that it has not merely taken the oath of fidelity to the Emperor, but to the Empire also, to the Emperor's son and his dynasty; and that it will defend them, as it now defends the august chief who restored to it its eagles and its glory. And it is not in France alone that the Imperial throne rests upon the public consent; the whole of Europe, which formerly leagued to overthrow it, sees in it now the firmest guarantee for her own tranquillity and prosperity."

## FELICE ORSINI.

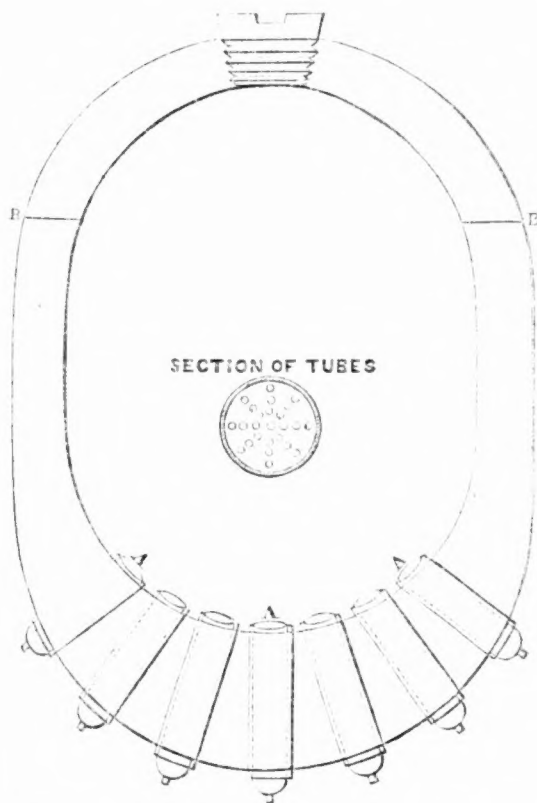
Orsini was born in 1819 at Meldola, a small village in the province of Forli. His parents, who were in good circumstances, sent him to the university at Imola, where he received a liberal education. At the age of sixteen, his paternal uncle sent him to Bologna to study the law, a profession which does not seem to have suited the taste of Orsini, who having a *penchant* for the army, wished to enter a military college in Switzerland. He remained, however, in Bologna until 1844, and became remarkable for his studious disposition, and more particularly by his daring opposition to the rule of Austria.

At the age of twenty-two, he became a member of the Secret Society, now spread over the whole of Italy, but at that time confined to only one or two of the principal cities. Not long after, he was, with some twenty other members of the Society, arrested for conspiracy, tried before the military commission, and condemned to the galleys for life. He was pardoned, however, by an amnesty granted by Pius IX. Conspiring with others to overthrow the Tuscan Government, he was escorted by the police beyond the frontiers, but at the end of a month contrived to return. At this juncture, a pamphlet, addressed to patriotic Italians, was circulated, and Orsini was suspected of being the author, and was again exiled.

In February, 1848, he left Florence for Rome, where, with some kindred spirits, he planned the overthrow of the Papal Government; but his movements were so closely watched by the secret police that he was obliged to repair to Florence again. In the brief time of the Republic he was unanimously elected a Member of the Constituent Assembly for the province of Forli. He returned to Rome, and became one of the most popular republicans. He was consulted by the Government on all matters of difficulty, and was entrusted with some very delicate missions. This passage in his career soon passed, and for a time Orsini resigned himself to quiet retirement; not for long, however. In 1854 we find him in Switzerland with Mazzini, planning an insurrection of which he was to be the military leader. In October of the same year, Orsini left Zurich to visit Lombardy, Austria, and Hungary on a political mission, which he had nearly fulfilled when he was arrested at Hermanstadt, and soon after his friends learned that he was imprisoned in Mantua. His marvellous escape is a story too recent to be repeated, and his friends can hardly hope that he will escape again.

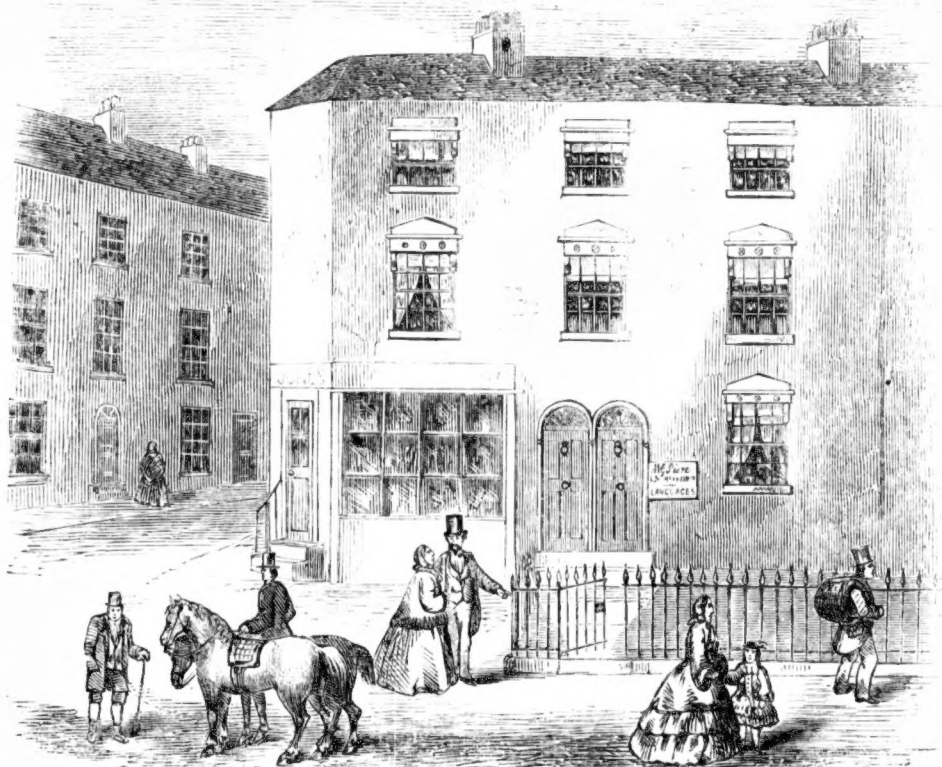


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A. represents the tubes, each of which had twenty-five barrels filled with explosive materials.

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A new and beautiful designed Collar, price 1/6.  
Sleeves, 2/6 per pair.  
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Drawn in the best muslin.  
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Petticoats for M. Basse, Rue de Rivoli, Paris. He has since failed,  
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the public at 10s. 3d. each. The intended price was One Guinea.  
They are made up according to the present Fashion, suitable for  
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